The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY DECEMBER 14, 1905. NO. 50.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

A BANK ACCOUNT

Gives comfort, happiness and security from the woes and miseries tnat come from poverty.

The ease with which you can save money and "pile up the dollars" may be a revelation to you.

Begin at once. We welcome small deposits.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A MAN'S CHRISTMAS

What most Men want for Christmas is something that they can wear.

House Coats, Bath Robes, Rain Coats, Neckwear, Gloves or any of the numerous articles that you can select so well from our Haberdashery Department.

An Overcoat or Suit would make an

Admirable Christmas Gift

Bring in your measurements and, if the garments do not fit, we'll cheerfully make any exchanges or refund your money after Christmas.

Come to a Man's store for a Man's Christmas.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

IN COURT

Judge Staples Presiding Again This Week. Many Cases Continued

SOME INTERESTING TRIALS

The second week of December court opened on Monday morning with Judge Staples and Associates Fox and Krickbaum on the bench.

The judgment docket was called over by the Prothonotary.

Alfred Shaffer vs. H. H. Grotz and Wesley Shaffer, executors of William Shaffer deceased, judgment for $325.00.

Baxter and Young vs. A. C. Sickles was continued for the reason that the principal witness was injured in railroad collision at Hunlock's Creek, and is unable to attend.

Adelaide Jones vs. Henrietta Agnew and Lyman E. Agnew, judgment by agreement for $600 for plaintiff, who is to pay record costs.

Petition presented by J. H. and A. F. Sharpless, executors of their father for permission to bid on real estate of the estate at public sale.

Commonwealth vs. M. H. Hunsinger, arrest of judgment made permanent and a new trial granted. This was the case where the Judge told the jury that the verdict should be for the defendant on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, the act having been committed in another county, but the jury disregarded the court's instructions. The case was nol prossed.

Rowe vs. Pennsylvania Copper Co. judgment for plaintiff by agreement.

Petition for subpoena in divorce in case of Francis M. Krebs vs. Charles Krebs. Subpoena awarded.

Petition for sale of real estate of John Keller, order of sale granted and bond approved.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company vs, Town of Bloomsburg. This suit was to recover the price of Oak Grove, sold to the town. Judge Staples filed an opinion on a reserved point, giving judgment for the defendant.

In case of Catawissa Fibre Company vs. Ex-Sheriff Knorr, Wm. Chrisman, Esq., stated that a small payment had been made and that counsel had agreed to a continuance.

In case of Baxter and Young vs. Avery Clinton Sickles, petition to file additional affiadavit of defense, was granted.

Andrew Fredolie, Pasquale Precopeo, Bruno Guarno, Louis Zeller Joseph Maistella, Vigilno Zener and Andrew Cossore were sworn and admitted as citizens of the United States.

A petition was presented for the appointing of viewers for a bridge over Little Fshing creek near W. H. Bitler's. Boyd Trescott, Thomas Moran, and David Williams appointed as viewers.

A subpoena in divorce in action of Eugene L. Leids vs. Iva J. Leids was granted.

ADDITION TO FACULTY.

The Normal School has recently secured the services of Mr. Rockey as a member of the faculty. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, and during his teaching experience he has spent two years in the schools of Porto Rico. There are now about twenty-five Spanish speaking pupils in the school and it became necessary to have a teacher who can understand their language. Prof. Rockey has special charge of these students, and is capable of teaching any branches where his assistance may be needed.

WHITE VS. C. & M. RY. CO.

The trial of the suit of Geo. M. White and Emily D. his wife against the Columbia & Montcur Ry. Co. began in Court on Tuesday morning before Judge Staples. It is an action wherein each claims damages in the sum of $25.000 from the trolley company, for injuries alleged to have been received by Mrs. White by the starting of a car before she had time to take a seat, and she was thrown down in the car and seriously injured.

Clinton Herring Esq and T. W. Sherwood Esq. of Wilkes-Barre, represent the plaintiff, and A. W. Duy Esq. and W. H. Sponsler Esq. of Philadelphia are the defendant's counsel.

Mrs. White was carried into the court room on a couch on which she reclined all day. Mr. Sherwood opened the case and Mrs. White was the first witness. On September 21st 1904 she entered a car at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and before she reached a seat the car started, throwing her down with great force. Her hand was injured, her hips and foot were bruised. She suffered much pain at the base of the spine, her body was swollen. At first she was unable to walk, but had become able to move about for a short time with assistance. Prior to the accident she was a healthy woman. She fully described her sufferings.

On cross-examination she said that for some time prior to the accident she had made regular visits to Dr. John for indigestion.

Geo. M. White, the husband, was the next witness, and he testified to her condition after the accident, and as to bills paid for medical attendance.

Mrs. Flora Walter, a daughter, testified as to the nursing and care her mother had required, and Mrs. J. E. Roys, also a daughter who was with her mother when the accident occurred, gave an account of how it happened.

The features of the case on Wednesday were the continued testimony of Mrs. Roys, and that of C. H. Mahon, an insurance agent of Pittston, who explained by mortality tables that the average life of a person aged 55 years was 71 years.

Dr. Butler of Wilkes-Barre testified that he had twice examined Mrs. White and found her affected with paralysis of the spinal cord, and paralysis and wasting away of the lower limbs. He thought the trouble was caused by a clot of blood on the spinal cord. He believed she would be totally paralyzed in a year or two. Her condition could be caused by such an accident as hers.

This closed the plaintiff's testimony, and Mr Sponsler asked the court to grant a compulsory nonsuit on the ground that no negligence had been shown on the part of the defendant. After argument by both sides the motion was refused.

Dr. Joseph C. Reifsnyder was the first witness called by the defense. He differed with the physician called by the plaintiff, as he thought she had a good chance for recovery.

Dr. Bruner also testified as to Mrs. White's condition.

Charles Cooper, motorman on the car, testified as to the manner in which the car was started. The jerk was about the same in all cars, and not sufficient to throw an ordinarily healthy person. Mr. Sherwood confronted him with a written statement which he claimed was different from the witness' present testimony.

S. A. Lutz, conductor on the car

[Continued on 8th page, 5th Column.]

Improvement Company vs. Town

Judge Staples Decides in Favor of the Defendant

EXTRACTS FROM OPINION

The long pending suit of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Co. vs. the Town of Bloomsburg is at last settled unless the plaintiff takes an appeal. Some years ago the town council bought Oak Grove from the Improvement Co. There was much opposition to it at the time. Subsequent councils refused to recognize the contract, and in 1898 the Company sued the town on the contract. At September court the case was tried, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $2300.00 subject to a reserved question law of as to whether the town had the power to buy a park.

This point is now decided by Judge Staples in an opinion filed on Monday, in favor of the town.

The following are some extracts from the opinion: "There was no such necessity of the town which required it should lease Oak Grove park. There was no authority to lease it that could be inferred from Sec. 2, Article 4, wherein it had the authority to regulate, interspalia, public squares; nor is there anything contained in Sec. 2, Article 17, wherein it provides that the Borough had the right or power to make such other regulations as may be necessary for health and cleanliness of the Borough as would give it the power to make a contract to lease the said park, as has been urged, and especially will this more clearly appear when the preceding articles, namely the 15th and 16th are read; article 17 being in line with the foregoing two articles, and clearly intending to refer to such measures as are ordinarily made or done towards a good, sanitary condition of a town or borough. It would be establishing an exceedingly bad precedent to hold that a contract like that proven in the above case could be held to be proper and within the power of a town to make upon the ground that in the opinion of the town council the said park was necessary for the health and cleanliness of the town.

The park was not indispensable. There is nothing in any of the Acts of Assembly which could imply a power to lease the same nor is there grant of such power in express words. The people of Bloomsburg had no need of such a place for the purpose of good air, nor for recreation, and the town council exceeded its powers when it entered into a contract like that upon which the plaintiff seeks to recover. It was beyond reason and unwarranted, and the attempt of a municipality to enter into the park business, based upon wrong principles and without a power that could be fairly implied from its acts of incorporation or the General Borough Acts of April 3 1851, some of the sections of which applied to it.

If a town or borough could enter into contracts of this nature, upon the theory, such as that contended for by the plaintiff, and therefore being within the discretion of the town council, it would easily and quickly ruin the tax-payers by making extravagant and unreasonable contracts with parties like the present plaintiff. The annual rental of a small tract of land like Oak Grove park without any improvements upon it, in a town like that of Bloomsburg, would be exceedingly small as compared with the rent named in the contract and the rent as asked and paid and as afterwards contracted for could only be upon the basis of the improvements and moneys expended by the plaintiff for the purpose of entertainment of people, which the town itself would have no right to provide for. If 4 per cent could be considered a fair return for an investment, the rental as claimed could represent a total investment, or value for the said real estate, and its improvements of $12,500. Who would contend that the Town of Bloomsburg would have been justified in entering into any arrangement of that kind, or of purchasing real estate and making improvements at the far end of the town to cost that amount?

The opinion then proceeds to answer the arguments advanced in the briefs. In closing the following order is made:

"December 11, 1905, for the reasons above stated, the Court is of the opinion the contract as made was ultra vires, and there was no evidence in the case which entitled the plaintiff to recover, and judgment is entered in favor of the defendant, non obstante veredicto.

Suggestions —AS TO— XMAS GIFTS

Pocket Knives
Enamel Ware
Food Choppers
Carving Sets, Rogers
Asbestos Sad Iron Sets
Rochester Nickel Ware
Silver Ware, Fancy China
Watches, Mechanical Toys
Sleds, Rocking Horses, Etc.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTED GOODS.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NO FREE CALANDARS

For some time past the COLUMBIAN has been giving its patrons a calander each year. The custom has been discontinued, and we have no calandars for 1906 for free distribution.

There are several reasons why it is stopped. One is that it is too expensive. Calandars cost money, and we have have been giving away a thousand or fifteen hundred. Though wages and all other expenses in the office have increased, the subscription price still remains at the very low sum of one dollar, and we must either cut off everything in the shape of a premium or increase the subscription price. We prefer to do the former.

Another reason is that when we give a calandar to one patron we are besieged with requests from ten people who never were our patrons, and who never come inside of our office but once a year and then to ask for a calandar.

Again, there is no other paper on this side of the river that has been giving away calandars, and there is no reason why we should monopolize the gift business. For these and other reasons we shall give away no calandars for 1906.

That Present For X-Mas

For years we have made a specialty of carrying a large line of useful gifts for the Holiday Trade. Articles of personal adornment are all right in their way, but an article that can be used all the year around, and that brightens up ones' home is certainly a more desirable gift.

Two Articles that are always acceptable and always useful.

Rockingchairs and Rugs.

We carry large lines of both and at prices ranging from 50 cents for a small velvet mat up to $25.00 for a carpet sized rug, and from $1.50 up to $20.00 for rockers; all prices in between, and in every grade. The best that can be bought for the money.

Look Our Line Over Before Purchasing.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

ART FORGERIES IN PARIS

An Account of the Traffic in Spurious Paintings

AMERICA THE MARKET

Methods of a Secret Syndicate of Dealers Exposed—Factories That Turn Out Fraudulent Pictures—Many Shipped to This Country—Tricks to Give Aged Appearance.

A curious and instructive account of the traffic in spurious works of art as conducted by the most expert and practiced hands in Paris, is contributed by M. Ch. Franche in a recent issue of the Revue Internationale des Fabrications.

As the article deals largely with the so-called dealer expert, a few words concerning the qualities and functions of that important personage may be necessary to elucidate the facts gathered by M. Franche and make their significance clear to American readers. To begin with, it must be understood that the government does not, as many are apt to believe, hold itself responsible for the authenticity of the articles sold at the Hotel Drouot.

The official auctioneer (commissaire-priseur) may be, and frequently is, ignorant of art and all things related to it, nor does he concern himself with the appraisement and puffing of the goods sold: that task falls to the lot of the expert who is chosen by the seller for his own benefit and the protection of the bidders. It is the expert who compiles the catalogue, presides at the sale and estimates the value of the various articles.

The discoveries of M. Franche show that there exists and has existed for many years a kind of secret syndicate of the more profligate dealer experts, whose object is to monopolize the trade in works of art and not only to countenance, but actively to encourage the production and propagation of fraudulent imitations to serve their own ends.

"Controlling every event at the Hotel Drouot, the 'dealer experts,'" says M. Franche, "are in a position which enables them to instigate the seizure of pictures by pronouncing them spurious, and so they declare their vigilance by discrediting such as do not bear their stamp, thus achieving by ingenious if ignoble means a practical control of the sale of the works of art."

Here is a typical example of the methods employed by the dealers in spurious goods:

The proprietor of a shop in Paris having procured four landscapes by Corot, Daubigny, Diaz and Th. Rousseau hired a good copyist, who, in return for a comfortable lodging in the country with a salary of $200 a month, undertook to make twenty-five copies with slight modifications of each of the four canvases. In ten months the task was finished to the satisfaction of the employer and the hundred pictures were sent to this country and sold at a high price as originals from one noted collection or another.

An important consideration in such cases is the necessity of imitating the patina of old pictures with artificial cracklings and so forth. Various methods are employed with this end in view.

Saffron bistre, black coffee and licorice are favorite applications as a preliminary to varnishing. Some add a fatty oil to the varnish, or a mixture of bitumen, yellow lake and red ochre, which gives it something the appearance of old varnish.

In doctoring paintings which are wholly modern, the following process is held to be efficacious: The painting is first varnished with white of egg and then powdered over lightly with very fine coffee grounds; on this preparation is spread a thick coating of paste, which is dried before a hot fire, and then superimposed by a second and finally a third coating.

After an hour or two the canvas is cleaned with a sponge, and an excellent result is often revealed, though failures are not by any means uncommon. In successful cases the white of egg produces an excellent imitation of the crackling of old varnish; the coffee stains resemble the damage done by flies, and the action of the paste on the pigments is not unlike that of time and exposure.

The application of a little yellow varnish qualifies the canvas under treatment to the rank of an Old Master and in eight or ten months time it will be in a fit state for admission to the Hotel Drouot. It should be mentioned, by the way, that experienced dealers always employ old canvas and old stretchers.—New York Sun.

Too Much Perfume.

The fastidious woman with an acute sense of smell came out of the telephone booth gasping for breath.

"You surely ought to get some fresh air or a disinfectant in there," she remarked to the drug clerk; "your last patron was a very highly perfumed person. That odor of white rose made me quite ill."

"No, that's not exactly it," explained the clerk; "you see somebody spilled some awful smelling stuff in there this morning and the only thing we could think of was to scatter some perfumery around."

"I see," said the fastidious lady, but on the way out she couldn't help observing to herself, "just like a man, of course; a woman would have washed the place out and used a disinfectant."

TRINIDAD'S ASPHALT LAKE.

Queer Mining Carried on in West Indian Island.

This Trinidad lake of pitch and the Bermudez lake in Venezuela supply the bulk of the asphalt of commerce, says a writer in the New York Sun.

Brighton has no claim to existence aside from the bituminous pitch that nature here sends bubbling up from the bowels of the earth. The lake is about a quarter of a mile from the steamship pier. Nearby are quarters for two hundred native workmen, a refining plant, offices and quarters for the half dozen Americans representing the company, and that is all, except for the fierce tropical sun eternally beating down, and the sharks that play in the harbor.

But as a natural curiosity and as a commercial enterprise the lake is of absorbing interest. Imagine a huge asphalt plaza of more than a hundred acres, softened by the sun, overgrown in spots with weeds, covered after a rain with pools of water, and you have the famous pitch lake—a big black semi-solid pond of asphalt, with a surface fairly firm and apparently placid, but in reality treacherous and eternally in motion.

Around the edges runs a tramway with an endless cable hauling the loaded cars to the refinery and bringing the empty ones back again. Along this line, where the pitch is hardest, all the mining of the product is done—the black workmen digging it out with pick and shovel.

It is necessary to shift the scene of operation only along the line, never toward the center, as in two days time the slowly moving viscous mass of pitch continually flowing from the center has refilled the excavations and made them ready for the workmen again. Every day the rails of the little tramway are lifted and the slowly sinking ties moved a few inches one way or the other in order that the railway may not entirely disappear in the bottomless ooze.

Bottomless it may well be called, for soundings have been made until with no bottom at 140 feet the pipes and sounding apparatus have been crushed and swallowed up, to be disgorged months later. The mining of the product is lowering the level of the lake at the rate of about six inches a year.

The center of this huge volcanic crater is the source of supply. Here we see the pitch, boiling up in almost a purely liquid state, spreading out over the lake in dozens of streams, gradually hardening and imperceptibly flowing toward the boundaries in an attempt to find a level.

It is horrible to contemplate the thought of being caught by this awful black quicksand and relentlessly entombed in its depths. Not long ago a negro workman heroically offered himself for an experiment designed to ascertain how long it would take for a man to become engulfed in the pitch. For more than an hour he slowly sank until only the upper part of his body remained in sight and then his companions, in a burst of cruel humor, made as if to leave him to his fate. His vociferous appeals for mercy melted their hearts. Planks were thrown out over the pitch, as they are used in rescuing a skater who has broken through the ice, and after an hour's hard work the victim was once more free and happy.

The lake is a valuable source of revenue to the island government. An export duty if $1.25 a ton and a royalty of 40 cents a ton, by the terms of the concession, put nearly a quarter of a million dollars a year into the island treasury. The entire concession is about 2,000 acres, and asphalt is found throughout the whole locality. The land is fertile and some of it is now being used with success for the cultivation of fruit.

The possibility of exhaustion seems remote — the Venezuelan lake, although ten times the area, is but thirty feet deep. Its surface is submerged in water, rendering the extraction of the product more difficult, and a forty mile haul to the seacoast adds much to its cost.

For the preparation of paving and roofing materials the Trinidad variety has been found the better adapted, but the purer Venezuelan article is used largely in the preparation of varnish. Danger attends the shipping of the Bermudez pitch in bulk in the holds of the steamers, as the slightest list to one side or the other tends to cause a disastrous flow of the pitch to that side.

Phone Mouthpiece Abolished.

Consul Mahin of Nottingham reports that the suggested transmission of disease by telephone mouthpieces has led the British General Electric Company to devise an instrument in which all danger is avoided by simply abolishing the mouthpiece. The receiving and transmitting apparatus is combined in a small metal case, shaped like a watch, which is held continuously to the ear both in speaking and listening, the transmitting microphone being made so sensitive that it becomes unnecessary to concentrate the sound waves on it by the aid of any mouthpiece such as is ordinarily used. Mounted on a handle, with a speaking key, the new arrangement is exactly similar to the combined receiver and transmitter, except that there is no mouthpiece, and the speaker, as it were, addresses himself to the world at large, instead of talking into a trumpet-shaped orifice.

CUSTOMS OF THE RUSSIANS.

Few Important Changes Have Taken Place in Twenty-Five Years.

The Russia of thirty years ago, with all its primitive ways and traditions, is the Russia of to-day. It is true that there has been progress, but it has been on the old lines. There has been a continuity and evolution, but nowhere radical changes and new departures.

"The marriages of the Russia peasantry are arranged under the influence of economic rather than sentimental considerations," says Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. "In this, as in other respects, the Russian peasantry are, as a class, extremely practical and matter-of-fact in their conceptions and habits, and are not inclined to indulge in sublime, ethereal sentiments of any kind. The wife is taken as a helpmate, or in plain language a worker, rather than a companion, and the mother-in-law leaves her but very little time for idle dreaming.

"In the primitive system of agriculture in Russia, the natural labor unit consists of a man, a woman and a horse. Therefore, when a boy becomes an able-bodied laborer, he ought to be provided with the two accessories necessary to complete the labor unit. To procure the horse is the duty of the head of the house, and it is the duty of the 'female big one' to secure the wife.

"When a youth arrives at the age of 18 he is informed that he should marry at once and a wife is selected for him. The horses and brides are not selected because of their beauty, but for their physical strength and capacity for work. The bride takes nothing with her as a dowry except her trousseau, but she brings with her a pair of strong arms.

"As a rule the peasants do not respect the priests. While they have a great reverence for the religious ceremonies, they do not respect the priests. This is due to the fact that many of the priests extort money from the peasants, refusing to perform the rites, baptism or burial. One can hear them saying: 'The priest takes from the living and the dead.'

"The peasant household is a primitive labor association, of which the members have all things in common. When a home is broken all the adult male members share equally.

"The Mir, or Village Community, is very much as the peasant household—a labor association—on a larger scale. In both cases there is a common responsibility—in one case for all the debts, and in the other for all the taxes and communal obligations. There is a Village Elder, who is the ruler, and all important communal affairs are regulated by the Village Assembly. The households composing a commune farm independently pay into the common treasury certain fixed sums.

"They cannot mow hay or plow the field until the Village Assembly has passed a resolution on the subject. If a peasant becomes a drunkard, every family in the village has a right to complain. A peasant cannot permanently leave the village without the consent of the Commune, and this consent will not be given until the applicant gives satisfactory security for his actual and future liabilities, which includes taxes and dues for passport while he is away. If a peasant wishes to go away to work he cannot do so until he has permission, which serves as a passport during his absence, and he may be recalled at any moment by communal decree.

"Until in 1903 there was a common responsibility for taxes, but this was abolished by the Emperor on the advice of M. Witte. The allotment of land is one of the most important events in the Commune, and often the allotment proves to be a burden, instead of a blessing, because it entails responsibilities and obligations.

"Woman, as woman, does not receive much consideration among the peasants, but a particular woman, such as the head of a household, is entitled to speak, and speak freely on all subjects directly affecting the household under her care.

"The towns of Russia, as a rule, are insignificant. This is to be attributed mainly to two causes—the abundance of land tended to prevent the development of industry, and the peasants who learn trades are not permitted to settle in towns permanently.

"Russian commercial morality is carried on very much on the same principle as English horse trading. If a man wishes to buy or sell he must trust his own knowledge and acuteness, and if he gets the worst of a bargain or lets himself be deceived he has no one but himself to blame.

"The majority of the people of Russia belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. It has played an important part in the national history In relation to the Orthodox Church, as a whole, the Emperor of Russia is nothing more than a member, and can no more interfere with its dogmas or ceremonial than the King of Italy could modify the Roman Catholic theology.

King Edward's Lucky Number.

King Edward's lucky number is 9. Both his parents were born in 1819; he was born on a 5th; his marriage took place in the year '63, which numbers added the one to the other make 9; his reign commenced in 1901; he was to have been crowned on the 27th, which figures added together make 9; and he was actually crowned on August 9.—London Tatler.

CURING TUBERCULOSIS.

Hopes Entertained for Professor Von Behring's Theory.

At the International Congress for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis, three new remedies were proposed. The remedy of Professor Von Behring based upon "the impregnation of the living cell of the organism with a substance" which he calls "T. C.," obtained from the virus of tuberculosis," found the most favor among the most prominent members of the congress.

The substance "T. C." is neither a serum nor a vaccine."

Professor von Behring proposes to keep the ingredients of his now famous "T. C." a secret for some years, but he is ready to explain his meth-

Professor von Behring.

od to everybody, as he has already done to Dr. Roux and Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, and will leave it to specialists to apply it, without, however, disclosing the elements. Professor von Behring expressly states that he was misrepresented as saying that the motive for his keeping secret the formula of his remedy was in order to profit pecuniarily by it. "Such an idea," declares Professor von Behring, "is absolutely without foundation. It would be premature and it would be the cause of untold mischief were I now to disclose the formula of the "T. C." which has not yet been experimented with in the case of human beings, but only with lower animals.

The younger physicians and scientists are enthusiastic in their convictions that the German professor will fulfill the predictions made in behalf of the "T.C." Doctor Albert Robin believes that "a portion at least of Professor von Behring's remedy comes from the milk of cows rendered immune against tuberculosis by means of long treatment in an artificial culture medium."

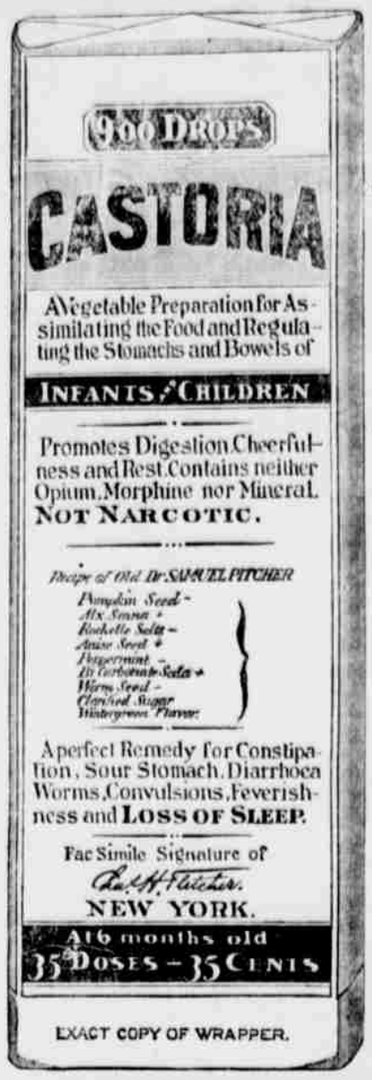
In regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, two distinct currents of opinion manifested themselves in the congress—the German idea of making the sanatorium almost the exclusive weapon against the malady, and the French plan, based upon prophylactic methods of preservation by means of healthful dwellings, salubrious schools and wholesome conditions of life. The trend of feeling in the congress was that, although the sanatorium remains for well to do classes the best means of treatment, yet the expense of organizing and maintaining these establishments is too great, and the same amount of money might be more effectively expended in other ways. It is with this view that M. Cassimir Perier and M. Leon Bourgeois submitted to the congress a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, urging the legislative bodies of all countries to authorize the sanitary boards of cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants to arbitrarily expropriate dwelling houses or buildings that in the unanimous opinion of the boards are dangerous to the health of the inmates.

Lanterns Made of Fish.

The puffer or swell fish has the power to distend itself with air into the shape of a globe. Japanese diving in the Hawaiian Islands make of the skin of the big puffer found in Hawaiian waters an odd and grotesque lantern. When the skin of the big puffer has been first removed, while it is still soft, it is stuffed out to its full size, in globe shape, and so left to dry. The skin is not much thicker than paper and translucent, brown on the upper part and gray below. The fins are preserved and dried sticking out from the fish, the tail being perked up at an angle. A circular opening is made in the back of this distended fish skin, through which the light can be placed, and in which is set horizontally a hoop or rim by which the lantern can be suspended. Such a lantern made of a big puffer's skin may be a foot in diameter crosswise and fifteen inches in length.

New Source of Starch.

In a bulletin of the Jamaica Department of Agriculture H. H. Cousins, the government chemist, states that the high percentage of starch in the cassava makes the latter more valuable than the potato as a source of this substance. The cassava is also not subject to the fungoid diseases prevalent in the German potato fields, from which a large proportion of the starch now sold in Great Britain is derived. The cassava season is unrestricted, and this gives a further important advantage over the one crop a year potato. Mr. Cousins apparently believes that the manufacture of starch from the cassava can be done so cheaply that the German potato starch will be driven from the English market within a very short time.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FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over thirteen hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual bulk to twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

SECOND—QUALITY. The reading matter is written by America's leading writers—the best short story writers, the best writers on timely articles, the best writers of important serials, such as Schurz's Reminiscences or Baker's Railroad articles.

THIRD—TIMELINESS. The reading matter in McClure's is not only good; it is not only entertaining, amusing, instructive and inspiring—it is also about the subjects in which you and all Americans are most interested at the time. No subjects in the next twelve months are going to be so important as the question of railroad rates and rebates and the question of life insurance. Both of these questions will be discussed by authorities in an impartial, careful, interesting way.

FOURTH—ITS CHARACTER. McClure's Magazine is not edited for children, but at the same time, there is never a line in it that any young girl might not read It advertising pages are as clean as its editorial pages.

McClure's Magazine

in your home is intended to work only for good. Send $1.00 to-day for one year's subscription, or leave an order at your book-store. December free with new subscriptions for 1906.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23rd Street, New York.

You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscribers for McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman would like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each $1.00 subscription, in addition to big cash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

Cody's Horses All Killed

Wild West Chargers Destroyed to Prevent Spread of Disease

All the horses belonging to the Wild West show of Colonel William F. Cody were killed at Marseilles, France, last Thursday. Although the government veterinaries had certified that glanders had been entirely eradicated from the stud, Col. Cody and his partner, James A. Bailey, decided on the radical measure in order to ally the fears of the farmers regarding the spread of the disease. The saddles, bridles and other articles of the equipment, as well as the clothing of the stablemen, were burned and the railroad cars belonging to the show disinfected. Colonel Cody is now in the United States engaged in purchasing a fresh stud.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists $1.00.

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR SENSES? When two of them, taste and smell, having been impaired if not utterly destroyed by Nasal Catarrh, are fully restored by Ely's Cream Balm, can you doubt that this remedy deserves all that has been said of it by the thousands whom it has cured? It is applied directly to the air-passages and begins its healing work at once. Why not get it today? All druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

There are some women who seem to be perennially youthful. The grown daughters are companions as well as children, and the color in the mother's cheeks, the brightness in her eyes, the roundness of her form, all speak of abounding health. What is her secret? She is at the middle age of life when so many women are worn, wasted and faded, and yet time has only ripened her charms. The secret of this matronly health and beauty may be told in the brief phrase, **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.** The general health of woman is so intimately related to the local health of the delicate womanly organs, that where these are diseased, the whole body must suffer. "Favorite Prescription" dries the debilitating drains, heals ulceration and inflamation, cures female weakness and imparts to the delicate female organs natural vigor and vitality. Women who have lost their health and their beauty have been made "robust and rosy cheeked" by this marvelous medicine.

Even a scene-shifter may be shiftless.

The Christmas Dinner

In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. It may not be fair for any to do that—let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Building CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by Moyer Bros., Bloomsburg Pa

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Dec. 11, 1905.

Of course there is nothing much thought or talked of in Washington these days except the news and the new bills introduced. Since the speaker was sworn in on the meeting of the House there have been a little over 5,000 bills presented in the House and Senate. Of these it is said that about 400 stand some show of passing. It will be nearly 200 by the time the session closes and of these few will be of national interest. Many of the bills are old regulars, private claims and the like that come up at every session and have been before Congress for a generation with no more of a show of passing now than they had on the day they were first introduced. Others are bills of interest to only a particular locality, and then there are scores of bills all covering the same ground. There are half a dozen Railroad rate bills, several pure food bills and other measures duplicated many times over. Some are bills introduced by the opponents of the very measures they are supposed to represent, for instance, one pure food bill is the creation of a clique of manufacturers who have anything but pure food legislation at heart and hope merely if their bill passes it will throw the enforcement of the law into a department that has little interest in it and will make the measure die a death of inanition.

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There are barely half a dozen measures in which the country at large is really interested. Chief of these are the Panama Canal and the Rate Bill. The Panama Bill which will appropriate $16,500,000 for the immediate work on the canal has already been taken up in the House by unanimous consent and there is every prospect that it will be passed before adjournment for the Christmas holidays. As to what rate bill will get the right of way is a more debatable question. The Townsend bill has been introduced again in a little different form from the Esch-Townsend bill of the last session and there is the bill of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has been amended by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. There are also six other bills to the same end, none of which have received the stamp of unqualified approval from the White house. In fact the President's message was beautifully vague on this important point and it left the matter of rate control almost as much up in the air as it was before the message went in. There is a good deal of talk that the President is already trimming on the rate question and that he is willing to take the best thing that offers in that line. Certain it is that the message made no concrete recommendation, but as in all the other paragraphs of its 26,000 words, was devoted to moral precepts and generalities which Congress might be assumed to have acquiesced in which as a matter of fact they have not lived up to in the past by a good deal.

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There are a good many bills already introduced that indicate a tendency to centralize affairs under federal control. Representative Hearst of New York has a bill for the federal control of telegraph lines; Representative Murdock has another for the control of life insurance companies by the Treasury Department; another is for the control of corporations doing either an inter state or a foreign business, several measures are to prevent money contributions by corporations to campaign funds and two to prevent the unlawful use of private cars on railroads for the purpose of covering up rebate giving; another is to establish a parcel post and another to create a govermental postal savings bank. There are many other measures of a centralizing tendency but these are among the most prominent and which touch most nearly the life of the average citizen.

***

It is said that Speaker Cannon has little fear of any of the bills that he is opposed to, as he has placed very conservative men, that is to say his own men, at the head of all the important committees of the House and any bill that does not meet his personal approval will stand a good chance of being pigeonholed or of getting to the House in such shape that it will be killed either there or in the Senate.

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The bill for the creation of a parcel post is one that will cause a severe fight if it ever gets out of the committee. There are immense interests arrayed both for and against it. As the case stands, the United States is the only one of the great civilized powers that has not a parcel post and even the United States has a convention of that sort with some foreign countries, for instance Mexico and Great Britain had a parcel post that carried goods to New York though we have no reciprocal arrangement. The undertaking would not mean a great additional expense to the Post Office Department, but it would work more or less of a revolution in domestic trade and it will be urged by the big stores in the big towns and fought by the small retailers all over the country for it tends to encourage the mail order business at the expense of the small storekeeper.

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, created in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nervine seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nervine, and I am entirely well."
ROSA E. WEAVER, Stuarts, Ia.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

1906 To Be a Corker

Seeress Says United States Will Have an Epidemic

Mme. de Thebes of Paris, who was accredited as court diviner to the superstitious Napoleon and Eugenie, and predicted, as is alleged the downfall of the Second Empire, has issued as her vaticinations for 1906 a budget of blood and horror; Germany is to come very near to a smash early in the year; South America will be contorted with wild upheavals; the United States will be decimated by an unconquerable epidemic. Madame de Thebes sums it up as a strange, extravagant, mad, incomprehensible, astonishing year.

The day for turning over a new leaf is at hand. Head the new page with a resolution to invest your surplus, instead of wasting it, and you will have stepped on the threshold of your fortune, for the waste of the thoughtless would make him rich.—*Cent per Cent* for December.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Positive CURE

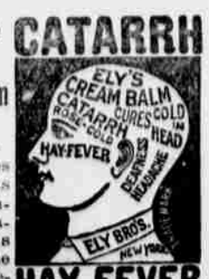
Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



HAY FEVER

NO CREMATION FOR PARSEES.

Expose the Bodies of Their Dead to Be Devoured by Vultures.

Indignation was created among the Parsees by an agitation to induce them to dispose of their dead by cremation instead of exposing them to be devoured by vultures on their "towers of silence." They are not prepared to abandon a custom which is hallowed to them by hoary antiquity and associated with their most solemn religious rites.

Though in European minds the thought of allowing feathered scavengers to feast on the bodies of their beloved dead would excite the deepest feelings of repugnance and disgust, as practiced by the Parsees this method of getting rid of the fleshly tenement is far from being so horrible as is generally imagined. Indeed, to the Parsees themselves—and they are the most cultivated and intelligent of all the sects found in India—it seems far preferable to burying the dead as practiced by Christians.

"Your people," said a Parsee, "put your dead underground, where they provide a banquet for worms. We put ours above ground, where their flesh is eaten by vultures. The ultimate result is the same. The bones are left. But there is a great difference in what takes place before the skeleton stage is reached, and that method. Before consigning the bodies of your dead to the earth you inclose them in coffins. You dare not allow your imaginations to picture the horrible changes that there takes place before Nature recovers what she gave. We do not seek to retard the process. The vultures do their work expeditiously. There is no putrefaction. Christian burial grounds, so I have read, are often sources of disease; Parsee dokhmas, or 'towers of silence' as you poetically call them, are never such. From a sanitary point of view they are incomparably superior to your cemeteries, and with us they are equally sacred."

"But," it was suggested, "fire would do the work even better than vultures."

"Or worms," said the Parsee. "When you Christians take to cremation we Parsees may possibly follow your excellent example. There are far weightier reasons why cremation should take the place of burial than can be urged in favor of its substitution for our towers of silence."

The towers of silence crown the summit of Malabar Hill, near Bombay, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful garden whose tropical trees swarm with vultures. They are built of stone and are about twenty-five feet high. A small door is provided for the entrance of the body. When a Parsee dies, after the performance of solemn and imposing funeral rites, the body is borne upon an iron bier to the towers, followed by a procession of relatives and friends of the dead, headed by a number of priests. Upon arrival at the garden the bier is laid down and prayers are said at the "sagri" or house of prayer near the entrance to the garden. The attendants then carry the body to the towers of silence, lay it on its stony bed and retire. Then the vultures gather about and do their gruesome work unseen. The bones are soon denuded of flesh and fall through an iron grating into a pit beneath, from which they are afterward removed by a subterranean cavern.

On the third day after the death friends and relatives again assemble at the house where the dead man lived and thence proceed to the "temple of fire." Standing before the urns in which the "celestial fires" are kept burning, priests recite prayers for the soul of the departed. His son, or adopted son, kneels before the high priest and promises due performance of all religious rites and obsequies to the dead. Friends and relatives then hand the priest a list of contribution to various charities which have been subscribed as a memorial offering. This concludes the ceremony of "rising from mourning" or the resurrection of the dead." On each recurring anniversary of the death of a Parsee memorial funeral ceremonies are performed. An iron framework is erected in the house, in which shrubs and flowers are cultivated, thus literally keeping the memory of the dead man green. Before these iron frames prayers are said two or more times during twenty-four hours.

The Parsees are a small sect. They number altogether about 82,000, of whom 72,000 live in or near Bombay. Most of the remaining 10,000 are found in Persia. As a people they are remarkably intelligent and trustworthy, with great genius for business. They are highly prosperous, much given to charity, and beggars are unknown among them.

Coffin as a Gift.

It is doubtful whether nowadays a present of one's own coffin would not be considered premature, if not unfriendly. Lord Nelson, however, felt differently; for when his old friend, Ben Hallowell, captain of the Swiftsure, sent him a coffin made out of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient, after the battle of the Nile, he appreciated the gift so much that he had it set up in his cabin, just behind the chair on which he always sat. "I send it," Hallowell had written, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." It was in this coffin that Nelson's body lay when it was brought by water to Whitehall, on the occasion of his public funeral."

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York

50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

The Quay Statue

An Ontside Opinion on this Very Interesting Pennsylvania Question

The Washington *Star* republishes a portion of the Philadelphia *Press'* editorial of December 1st on "The Quay Statue" with this comment: Good citizens the country over, regardless of state boundaries, will indorse this view and join voice in the protest. The objection to an immortalized Quay is not directed against the individual, the man in his private capacity, but against Quay, the political leader, the boss, the corruptionist, the shaker of the "plum tree," the type of his kind. The objection is to setting up before posterity a bronze effigy of one who by his personal example in his chosen field of effort served to teach American youth that the highest aim in life is to win fortune through the manipulation of the votes of the people. His motto, taken from the Book of Bosses, was "Anything to win." He stood, as all bosses stand, for expedients, subterfuges, tricks, underhand methods, for anything but open, honest, wholesome dealings. He stood and all his kind stand for success at any price. Such men are best forgotten as quickly as possible after their death, save so far as their misdeeds and evil influences may be remembered as warnings. If the State of Pennsylvania were now to erect a statue showing its highest evolution in political bossism in the act of looting the public treasury and debasing the ideals of American citizenship, it would perform a public service to future generations.

Penney Breaks Record

November's Freight Shipments the Largest in the History of the Company

Actual figures tabulated for the general manager prove that November was the banner month for big freight movement in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the thirty days, 3,746 freight trains, having an aggregate length of 1,250 miles, passed Mifflin on the Middle division. This tremendous movement comprised 185,060 cars, of which 111,940 were loaded and 73,120 empty. This represented an increase of 35,472 cars or twenty-four per cent over November last year. The average daily movement was 6,172 cars. Traffic this year on the Great Lakes has surpassed all records. The iron ore tonnage alone will be close to 33,000,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	14 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....Leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 05
Kilnes Grove	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 13
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 08	.....	† 5 17
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 24
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 30
Danville				
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 38
Roaring Creek	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa	7 34	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	‖10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 25
Creasy	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck				
Berwick	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 18	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 24	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua				
Sickshinny	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 4	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	† 7 15	‖10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Sickshinny				
Mocanaqua	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick				
Nescopeck	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy	8 18	‖11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	† 8 23	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg				
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	† 9 05	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Kilnes Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"s" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 27, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12.20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.52 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen't Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	10 45	10 00	1.50	4.. 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	12 41	4..
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 ..
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 25	5 ..
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	5 ..
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 41	2 33	5 ..
Espy	7 38	10 46	2 39	5 ..
Lime Ridge	7 43	10 51	12 14	5 ..
Willow Grove	7 48	10 56	12 19	5 ..
Briarcreek	7 53	11 01	12 24	5 ..
Berwick	8 01	11 09	12 32	5 ..
Beach Haven	8 11	11 19	3 09	5 ..
Hick's Ferry	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 ..
Shickshinny	8 28	11 37	3 26	6 ..
Hunlock's	8 38	11 46	3 34	6 ..
Nanticoke	8 43	11 51	3 39	6 ..
Avondale	8 47	11 55	3 43	6 ..
Plymouth	8 50	11 58	3 47	7 ..
Plymouth Junction	8 52	12 00	3 49	7 ..
Kingston	8 55	12 03	3 52	7 ..
Luzerne	8 58	12 06	3 55	7 ..
Forty Fort	9 00	12 08	3 57	7 ..
Wyoming	9 05	12 13	4 02	7 ..
West Pittston	9 10	12 18	4 07	7 ..
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 21	4 10	7 ..
Pittston	9 19	12 27	4 16	7 ..
Duryea	9 23	12 31	4 20	7 ..
Lackawanna	9 26	12 34	4 23	7 ..
Taylor	9 28	12 36	4 25	7 ..
Bellevue	9 30	12 38	4 27	7 ..
SCRANTON	9 35	1 10	4 30	7 ..
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	4.. 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 15	1 59	4.. 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	4.. 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	4.. 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	4.. 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	5.. 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	5.. 05
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	5.. 09
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	5.. 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	5.. 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	5.. 19
Kingston	7 24	10 58	2 40	5.. 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	5.. 30
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	5.. 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	5.. 38
Nanticoke	7 44	11 13	2 58	5.. 42
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	5.. 48
Shickshinny	8 01	11 31	3 20	6.. 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	6.. 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	6.. 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	6.. 20
Briarcreek	8 32	12 01	3 50	6.. 25
Willow Grove	8 36	12 05	3 54	6.. 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	6.. 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	6.. 39
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	6.. 45
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	6.. 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	6.. 55
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 32	7.. 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 42	7.. 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 55	7.. 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Runs daily. † Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12:05 a m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	..
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	..
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7
Zaners	f 9 40	f 3 17	6 57	7
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8
Edsons	10 00	f 3 37	7 17	8
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 †	8 ‡	
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 ..
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 ..
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 ..
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 58	7 23	12 ..
Edsons	10 14	f 11 09	14 56	f 7 24	12 ..
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 ..
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 ..
Zaners	10 35	f 11 29	5 17	f 7 45	12 ..
Forks	6 39	11 32	5 21	7 49	1 ..
Orangeville	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 ..
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 ..
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 ..
Bloom. Main St	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 ..
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 ..
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 ..

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2934 Madison Square, PHILA. PA.

Restores and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1905.

Reform Has Come to Stay.

From a Speech by Gov. Folk of Missouri:

The next few years will be distinguished as the time in which industrial problems are settled, the reign of special privileges brought to an end, the recognition of the doctrine of equal rights fixed in national policies and in the conscience of mankind. We are in the midst of the most drastic period of American history, the period in which the people's rights are to be defined and observed as they have never been before. The men who share in these activities in a capacity no matter how humble, are taking part in the tremendous moral upheavals now going on.

There have been great reform movements in the days gone by, but they were spasmodic; the vampires of graft were driven away and remained but a season, and then returned after the waves of public indignation had spent their fury. The present presents a situation of brighter promise to our vision. Reform shows signs of becoming universal instead of local and transitory. The revolt from political oppression is rearing its head in city after city and State after State. A civic regeneration is going on all over the land. Will it last? is the question. Will not the people soon forget and allow things to continue in the same old way? I answer no. Revolutions never go backwards, and this is a revolution that has been wrought in the consciences of men. We are but in the beginning of the movement for higher details in our political life which will gather strength as the years go by. The elections of last month were but the taking of the first breastworks of the opposition. The fight will go on with unceasing vigor and the time will come when the people can rest on their arms in idleness.

The moral idea in politics has come to stay. This wave of patriotism of peace will go on with increasing force.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have recently been recorded by Recorder J. C. Rutter, Jr.:

Berwick Land and Improvement Co., to American Car and Foundry Co., for land in West Berwick.

J. N. Webb and wife to C. C. Peacock for property in Bloomsburg.

C. C. Peacock and wife to Maude I. Rupert for house and lot, corner of Eighth and Catharine street, Bloomsburg.

John Jamison and wife to C. C. Peacock, for property located in Catawissa.

C. C. Peacock and wife to Chas. W. Miller for property in Catawissa.

D. J. Waller Executors to F. J. Richards et. al., for property located in Bloomsburg.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to David W. Galles for property located in West Berwick.

Hudson O. Kline to L. I. Clewell et. al., for store building and lot on Front street, Berwick.

Hudson O Kline to M. Millet et. al, Trustees for property in Berwick.

Notice of Importance to Feed Dealers

Rice Hulls Used to Adulterate Cattle Foods

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that quite recently we have found that rice hulls are used in Pennsylvania to adulterate feeding stuffs.

Rice hulls are of very inferior value, containing nearly 40 per cent. of woody fiber and a large amount of silica or sand. The outer surface of the hull is harsh and rasping, while the edges carry sharp projections which have a tendency to irritate the digestive tract of animals, and if fed in quantity may cause their death. Rice hulls are, therefore, of little value as a food, detrimental to the health of farm animals and sometimes even dangerous to their lives. So far, rice hulls have been found as an adulterant of wheat bran only, but they may find their way into mixed feeds and standard goods. Every dealer should be on his guard against this grossly fraudulent practice, and for the sake of his reputation, should refuse to handle rice hulls or any feed which is adulterated with the same. In buying feeds from the manufacturer or jobber, the dealer should be sure that the amount of protein and fat is guaranteed, and also should demand a written guarantee that the material is not adulterated in any manner. Every feed dealer in the state should value his reputation. He is responsible for selling adulterated goods and for any injurious effects caused by feeding material which he handles.

This department hopes for the co operation of dealers to the end that the best results may be secured and the quality of our feeding stuffs may be improved.

N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture
F. D. FULLER,
Chemist.

Faust is Coming Soon.

Mr. Hubert Labadie and his company will present "Faust" at the Grand Opera House on Friday night, Dec. 15th. The scenery and electrical effects are said to be exceptionally fine, and the company has a most excellent reputation, having played "Faust" for the past nine years with great success. Read the following recent notice of their performance:

"Without exaggeration, the production of "Faust" given by the Labadie Company at the opera house last evening was the best ever seen in our city. Mary Van Tromp-Labadie as Marguerite carried off the honors easily. Her protrayal of Goethe's immortal character was as finished as any the stage affords today. Hubert Labadie as Mephisto sustained the past evenly and well. The scenery was all special. The electrical effects were particularly good"—*Hornellsville (N. Y.) Daily.*

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."
MRS. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Coughs, Colds

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Automobile Division

TO ALL OPERATORS OF MOTOR-VEHICLES:

The Legislature of 1905 passed an Act effective January 1st, 1906, prohibiting the operation within the borders of this Commonwealth of any motor-vehicles unless the operator thereof shall have procured a license from the State Highway Department of Pennsylvania. The Deputy Attorney General has rendered an opinion which holds that the Act of 1905 supersedes and repeals the Act of 1903, and constitutes the law of the State upon the subject.

In compliance with the Act the State Highway Department is prepared to furnish licenses to operate motor vehicles and the necessary license number tags. Attention is called to the following regulations established by the Department, in which are summarized the more important features of the Act, in accordance with the before-mentioned opinion rendered by the Deputy Attorney General:

MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS

1. No motor-vehicle can be operated within the limits of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania unless the operator thereof has secured a license from the State Highway Department.

2. The Act applies alike to every "city, borough, county or township in this Commonwealth."

3. The Act applies alike to operators of all forms of motor-vehicles, including so-called "motor-cycles."

4 The operator—not the vehicle—is licensed.

5. Every license expires on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which it was issued.

6. Application for license must be made upon blank furnished for the purpose by the Department.

7. License fee of three dollars ($3.00) must accompany the application. Remittance must be made by *Draft, or Postoffice or Express Money Order.* Money enclosed in application is at sender's risk.

8 A license issued to one person can not be used by another person. If more than one person desires to operate the same motor vehicle, each such person must obtain a license.

9. The license is not effective until the two license numbered tags furnished by the State Highway Department have been posted upon the front and back of the vehicle.

10. The license must be carried by the operator when using the motor-vehicle, and must be exhibited when required by any constable or police officer.

11. All tags bearing license numbers, except the two furnished by the State Highway Department, must be removed from all motor-vehicles while they are being operated within the limits of this Commonwealth. Not more than one State license number shall be carried upon a motor-vehicle at one time.

12. The rear license tag must be illuminated one hour after sunset so that the number may be plainly distinguishable.

13. At least one fixed white light must be carried, visible in the direction the machine is proceeding. One red light must be carried, visible in the reverse direction.

14. Every motor vehicle must be provided with good and sufficient brake or brakes.

15. Every motor-vehicle must be provided with bell, horn or other signal device, which must be sounded when approaching road or street corners.

16. The operator of any motor-vehicle must stop whenever signaled to do so by the driver of any horse or other animal.

17. The rate of speed in cities or boroughs must not exceed one mile in six minutes; outside of cities or boroughs one mile in three minutes. Townships of the first class have the option of fixing a speed limit of one mile in six minutes, and when such limit is fixed, the township must post signs not over one-half mile apart, on which the speed limit and the penalty for violation thereof are plainly indicated. No other township, borough or city has authority to fix a speed limit less than that established by the Act. Speed must not at any time be greater than required by reasonable regard for safety.

18. All constables and police officers have authority to make arrests upon view and without warrant, for violation of any of the provisions of the act. In lieu of bail, a magistrate is authorized to hold in custody the motor-vehicle operated by the person arrested.

19. Conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars; or in case of non-payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

20. A second conviction entails a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars; or in case of non-payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

21. Upon certificate to the State Highway Commissioner of a second conviction, the license issued to the person convicted is revoked for a period of six months.

22. All fines are to be paid to the treasurer of the city, borough or township wherein the offense was committed, and are to be expended for the benefit of the public roads or streets.

23 Section 12 of the Act, relative to motor-vehicles held in stock by manufacturers or dealers, is held by the Attorney General's Department to be "inoperative and futile," the license being granted to the operator, not to to the motor vehicle.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Pure Food Laws.

The men who are assailing the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania pure food laws may succeed. The Constitution of 1874 was framed in a just fear of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was intended to limit its power for evil, but in placing it in shackles the Legislature's capacity for good was also restricted. Many a promising and needed law has fallen under the judgment of the Supreme Court that it came within some one of the many prohibitions placed by the Constitution on legislative freedom.

If the assault on the State pure food law succeeds it will furnish a new and strong reason why a national pure food law should be passed. A State law at the best is imperfect. It must concern itself chiefly with the venders of food, as so large a proportion of food used anywhere is brought from other states. Commerce is so free and so mobile in the United States that local laws bearing on it, even in the interest of health, may be of limited application and always run close to the national prohibition of State interference with interstate commerce.

A national pure food law with stringent penalties against adulteration should be passed. Those seeking to destroy the beneficent Pennsylvania law against food adulteration are unintentionally helping the cause of those who are seeking the greater good of a comprehensive national pure food statute.—*Phila. Press.*

The December "Arena" contains a rich and varied Table of Contents. Among the full-page portraits are admirable half-tone pictures of Count Tolstoi, Mayor Johnson and John L. DeMar and a beautiful reproduction of Mr. Elwell's great statue, "Egypt Awakening." There are also four full-page, original cartoons on the dollar-worship of the age, drawn expressly for "The Arena" by Garnet Warren, and numerous other interesting illustrations. Among the contents we mention the following as of special interest: "Uncle Sam's Romance with Science and the Soil," by Frank Vrooman "Economics of Moses," by President George McA. Miller, Ph.D.; "Mayor Johnson: One of the Strongest Leaders in Municipal Progress in America," by Professor E. W. Bemis; "The Evolution of Marriage Ideals," by Theodrore Shroeder; "The Reign of Graft in Milwaukee," by Duane Mowry; "DeMar; A Cartoonist of Contemporaneous History," by B. O. Flower; "General San Martin: The Washington of South America," by Professor Frederic M. Noa; "Dominant Trusts and Corporations in Colorado," by Hon. J. Warner Mills; "Our Latest and Greatest Social Vision," an interpretation, being an extended study of Joaquin Miller's new social vision; and "Count Tolstoi on the great Land Question," a general discussion of the great Russian's recent argument in favor of the land philosophy of Mr. George, by the editor of "The Arena." The publisher's announcements for "The Arena" for 1906 are extremely attractive.

MORE LOOMS

A number of additional looms have been placed on the second floor of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill, and still more are expected.

ANY LADY

Who wants to make a present that will be bound to meet with appreciation can't do better than to select a

SMOKING JACKET

for him. We have these in all sorts of materials, but any one of them would make any man the happier and the merrier.

The prices vary, but none are very high and some are very low.

$3.50 to $12.00.

Bath Robes 2.50 to 15.00.

TOWNSEND'S

Knox Hats. Adler's Gloves.

JUST A FEW HINTS
AS TO GIFTS

Furs rank high among the finer sort of gifts.

These fine linens make acceptable gifts.

Handkerchiefs, thousands of them, and they never miss fire.

China, a great display from the common white iron stone up to the famous Haviland. You can buy as you want or in sets.

Furniture, it helps make the home, and the home makes the Christmas.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic Book Cases." We are sole agents for these.

Kitchen ware, enameled and the celebrated Rochester nickle ware,

Coats and Tailored Suits. The very largest assortment.

Blankets or Comforts, just the kind you want. P. S. If we say "all wool" when selling a blanket it is all wool.

Bric-a-Brac and odd Decorated China.

Shoes, Gloves or good Warm underwear always a fine assortment.

Dress Goods, the largest stock to choose from in the county.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a Convenient to carry with you. Don't be without it. Ask your druggist.

25c size

1906 ALMANAC FREE. Write to Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

The best thing afoot this fall is a pair of

EVANS' WATER-TIGHT SHOES

made from the most elegannt calf skin imaginable. Try one pair

Men's $3.50
Women's $3.00

Chas. M. Evans,

HYGENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

There will be a New Year's parade of mummers at Danville.

A large line of new books at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Several patterns in Limoges dinner ware, in open stock at Whary's. 2t.

J. S. Williams and Son are handing out neat calendars to their patrons.

If you want a nice bottle of perfumery try Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The Danville Bowling alley of Moore and Achenbach opened on Tuesday night.

Pocket Books for ladies and gentlemen at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The *Morning Press*, with characteristic push, issued a 16 page edition on Saturday morning.

Bibles, teacher's edition, large and small at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Dr. Aldinger led a cross-country run on Monday morning, about twenty-five students taking part.

As usual we are showing the best line of holiday goods in Bloomsburg at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

The total circulation of books in the Public Library for November was 2299. Average daily circulation, 96.

Dr. J. C. Rutter, the oldest practicing physician in Bloomsburg, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Tuesday.

A pack of visiting cards, printed or engraved, makes a nice Christmas present. Get them at the COLUMBIAN Office. 2t

A. B. Hartman of Buckhorn was in town on Thursday. Though getting along in years Mr. Hartman is still a well preserved man.

A meerschaum pipe or a box of good cigars makes an acceptable gift to any smoker, and Alexander Bros. & Co. can supply anything in this line.

The new edition of Methodist Hymnals at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Rev. Mr. Wagner, pastor of the Lutheran churches at Buckhorn, Canby, Columbia and Frosty Valley has resigned, to take effect on February 1st, when he will go to New Bloomfield as pastor.

The bond of Charles L. Pohe of Catawissa, one of the newly elected County Commissioners, was approved in court on Monday, and he took the oath of office before Recorder Rutter.

Mr. Loren F. Fritz of Guava, and Miss Maude E. Migus of Mocanaqua, were married by Rev. P. F. Eyer in this town on Saturday afternoon. The groom is a son of A. L. Fritz of Guava.

Orangeville has had seven cases of typhoid fever, one of which terminated fatally. The others are all improving and will no doubt recover. Every possible precaution has been taken to stamp out the disease. The town has been disinfected and fumigated.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg postoffice:

Mr. Alturo Calvonel, Miss Clair Denninger, C. B. Millard, Miss Blanche Romig.

They will be sent to the dead letter office Dec. 26, 1905.

Mordicai M. Hicks, an old resident of this county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs B. F. Hicks, on Sixth street Wednesday night, from Bright's disease. His age was over 78 years. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

A new barn was raised by Frank Emmett last Saturday. It will be remembered that Mr. Emmett's barn was struck by lightning last fall and destroyed with much of his crops. A hundred and twenty-five people were present, many of them assisting, and a good dinner was served after the raising.

Mrs. Rogers, the Vermont murderess, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., last Saturday. The crime was committed in 1902. Another murderess is in jail at Reading, who killed her husband four years ago. She has been convicted, and the date of her execution has not yet been fixed by the Governor.

It was a familiar sight last week to the older members of the bar, to see Newton Walker sitting at the stenographer's desk in the court room. He filled this position very acceptably for many years while Judge Elwell was upon the bench. The regular reporter, Geo. Vanderslice was doing duty in the Williamsport court, owing to the illness of the Lycoming county stenographer.

Make your brain a working partner in your business. A young woman in Cripple Creek conceived the thought of guiding tourists through a gold mine at a dollar a head, and is getting rich.

The souvenir postal card scheme was born in some active mind, and millons of cards are sold every day at an enormous profit. Original ideas are dividend-payers beyond all competitors. Keep busy in your dome.—*Cent per Cent* for December.

Recent investigation has brought to light the fact that the graft system in Philadelphia has reached even to the poor house and county insane asylum. Inmates were found with no shoes, no underclothing, and with insufficient outer garments, and the helpless paupers have suffered by being deprived of the commonest essentials of life. There was no attempt to separate the many who were suffering from tuberculosis from those not afflicted. Their clothing was all washed together. There is a new order of things now, and the money appropriated for the support of the poor will be devoted largely to that purpose.

The four great reasons which Mr. Wannamaker named when post master general will prevent the establishment of a parcel post. Those reasons are the American Express company, the Wells-Fargo Express company, and the United States Express company. In Switzerland a man on a tour may mail his valise to his next hotel. In Germany a traveler may leave his soiled linen to be washed and to follow him by mail C. O. D. From some countries of Europe parcels can be mailed to this country—but they must be delivered by arrangement with one of the "four reasons." We can mail a large parcel from Constantinople to Chicago, but not from New York to Chicago. —*N. Y. World.*

Prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Lenses, according to kind, 50c. to $1.00 each.
Bifocal Lenses, $2.00 to $3.00 a pair.
Toric Lenses, $3.00 and $4.00 a pair.
Gold-filled frames and mountings, $1.00 each.
Solid gold eyeglass frames and mountings, $2.00 to $5.00.
Medium weight 10K gold spectacles, $3.00.
Heavy 14K gold spectacle frames and mountings, $4.00.
I keep in stock a large assortment of lenses and frames. I will be pleased to show you the latest and best in eyeglass mountings.
Henry W. Champlin, M. D., Bloomsburg, Pa.

JACOB TERWILLIGER.

In the death of Jacob Terwilliger of Light Street, which occurred on Monday morning at ten o'clock, Columbia County has lost one of her most highly respected residents. His death was caused by a congestive chill, and his age was eighty-two years. He was the father of Prothonotary Charles M. Terwilliger, and William J. superintendent of the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway. He had resided in Light Street for many years, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms. His business was furniture dealer and undertaker. He is survived by his second wife and the following children besides those above named: Jasper N. Terwilliger, of Montague, California; Arista T. and James D., of Light Street; Charles M and William I, and Mrs J. H. Henry, of Bloomsburg. William Terwilliger, of Boonville, Ark., and Mrs. Martha Muehler, of Fort Smith, Ark., are brother and sister of the deceased.

The funeral was held this Thursday morning in the Evangelical church at Light Street and was largely attended.

MRS. MARY M. PACKER

Mrs Mary M. Packer, relict of the late Hon. John B. Packer, and mother of Mrs. William H. Slate of Bloomsburg, died at her home in Sunbury last Wednesday night at a quarter of eleven o'clock. Some weeks ago she sustained an injury to one of her limbs by a fall, and her condition gradually grew worse until the fatal termination.

Mrs. Packer was a resident of Sunbury for more than fifty years. She was the daughter of William and Ellen Cameron, and the niece of the late Senator Simon Cameron. She was born in Lewisburg, on the 20th of July, 1831, and resided there until her marriage to John B. Packer of Sunbury, on the 22nd of May, 1851. The children of this union were Rachel, wife of F. K. Hill, Esq., of Sunbury; Cameron Packer, now deceased; Mary, wife of Robert F. Whitmer, of Philadelphia; James C. Packer, Esq., of Sunbury, and Mrs. Nellie C. Slate, of Bloomsburg. The funeral took place on Monday Dec. 11th, at 2 P. M., with public services at the house and private interment at Pomfret Manor Cemetery.

ESSAYS BY A. B. BLACK

We have been presented with a copy of a book entitled "Shakespeare's Knowledge of the Bible, and Other Essays," by A. Bruce Black. The book is type written on bond paper, and neatly bound in stiff black cloth cover, with gilt lettering on the side.

There are ten essays on the following subjects:

Shakespeare's Knowledge of the Bible.
The Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy.
Literature and Life.
The Novel.
Has Beens.
The Art of Composition.
The Old Books.
Knowledge Comes From Learning Well Retained.
Oliver Goldsmith.
Gray's Elegy.

As in his first book, published two or three years ago, on parallelisms in language, Mr. Black shows in this latest work a wonderful knowledge of literature, and great research. The essays are all very interesting reading, and the book, which is an author's autograph copy, is prized by us very highly.

DEFENDANT WON THE SUIT

J. M. Ammerman, the well known merchant of Forks, was sued before Justice Jacoby by the Elgin Jewelry Co. of Elgin, Ill., for an alleged purchase of jewelry by the defendant, amounting to $150. The defense was that Mr. Ammerman was merely to act as agent, sell the goods on commission and return what were unsold. This was proven by several witnesses.

When the goods arrived there was a bill for them, and notes for the price. Mr. Ammerman refused the goods and sent them back, and the company refused them. The Justice decided in favor of the defendant.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE

In accornance with an ancient custom there will be a service at St. Paul's P. E. Church on Christmas eve, Sunday December 24th, at 11:30 o'clock, when the Holy Communion will be administered. The regular evening service at 7:30 on that day will be omitted.

This is always a beautiful and impressive service, and though the custom has been observed here but seldom, it has been well attended A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

In Holiday Attire

Among the many attractive places these days, R. E. Hartman's store is one of the leaders. The windows are handsomely displayed with a great variety of articles suitable for the season, while the entire interior is highly suggestive of the Christmas time. Twelve additional clerks are present to serve the throngs of customers that daily visit this popular store. The basement is specially devoted to the wants of the little folks. Here toys and dolls and books and a nameless variety of other things abound.

One feature of the store is the presence of Santa Claus every day from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 4 P M. Children accompanied by parents or guardian are very welcome

Mr. Hartman has long successfully catered to the public at the holiday season, and this year has surpassed himself. Anyone who cannot be satisfied at the Hartman store is hard to please.

Horse Killed

F. P. Pursel lost a valuable horse on Tuesday evening through an accident. It was one of his dun team, and William Deily had driven them in the delivery wagon to the Penman residence on Iron street to deliver some goods. While he was gone the team frightened at a passing wagon, and turning around ran down Iron street to Main, and turning the corner too sharp at Sharpless' store one horse struck the electric light pole and was thrown down, breaking a leg, and was shot soon afterwards. The other horse was caught down Main street. The wagon was considerably damaged. Mr. Pursel had refused $175 for the horse a short time ago.

Don't Miss It.

The production of "Faust" at the opera house, Dec. 15th by Mr. Hubert Labadie and his excellent company promises to be a rich treat dramatically.

Mr. Labadie as "Mephisto" has no superior on the stage today and his style of acting is well known to our theatre goers. Mary Von Tromp-Labadie is the "Marguerite" and she too is no stranger here. She is a pleasing actress of great ability. "Faust" is in the hands of Mr. Frank Smith again this season and will be well handled. Mr. Smith is by no means new in the part and is a capable actor of pleasing appearance and graceful carriage.

New Teacher at the Normal

Miss Helen Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Smith College, has been elected teacher of English Literature and Elocution at the Normal School to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Edith McDuffee.

Miss Bryant arrived at the school Friday and has entered upon her duties. Miss Prentiss, a former Normal teacher, whose resignation a short time before the opening of the fall term led to the election of Miss McDuffee, graduated from Smith a year before Miss Bryant, the new head of that department. Miss Bryant comes very highly recommended as a teacher.

Dr. Jolly's Horse Hanged.

Last Sunday morning about five o'clock Dr. G. L. Jolly of Orangeville was called to the home of Frank Lee by illness in the family, and on reaching there his horse was tied to a post with no hole in it for the tie strap. The horse slipped the strap from the post, and finding itself loose soon started on a run but had not gone far before it went over a bluff nearby, and the harness caught on a tree about twelve feet below, and hanged the horse. The buggy was also broken.

An Increased Line

In addition to his very large stock of hardware, paints, oils, blankets, &c. J. G. Wells has recently added an assortment of watches, clocks, silverware, cut glass, china and toys for the holiday trade. His windows readily attract attention, and are very tastefully arranged.

Gidding's Clothing House

The brilliantly illuminated clothing store of B. A. Gidding is a scene of great activity these days, handing out the wanted goods to its many customers. Fine goods at right prices, and courteous treatment are the drawing cards, and Ben is getting a fair share of the trade in his line.

For Sale.

Two $100 bonds of the Bloomsburg Furniture Company, 5 per cent. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, trustee. tf.

Bunch of Holiday Suggestions

Below we give a partial list of goods The Clark Store is presenting, for your approval for the Christmas gift giving all in good assortments.

Ladies' Coats
Ladies' Suits
Ladies' Neck Furs
Ladies' Muffs
Children's Furs
Silk Petticoats
Sateen Petticoats
Dress Skirts
Dress Goods
Dress Silks
Hosiery, Underwear
Golf Gloves, Mittens
Silk Mittens
Kid Gloves
Sweaters, Ladies', Children
Tams all colors 25c. up
Table Linens, Towels
Napkins, Lunch Cloths
Matched Table Sets
Dress Suit Cases
Traveling Bags
Hand Bags, Pocket Books
Bill Books, Purses
Ladies' & Gent's Umbrellas
Hat Pins, Brooches
Rings, Bars, Etc.
Sterling Silver Novelties of all kinds
Brushes of all kinds
Couch covers, Rope portiers
Heavy and Lace curtains
Ladies' Neckwear
Men's Neckwear
Cushion Tops, Cords and Pillows
Silk Handkerchiefs
Children's Sweaters 1.00
Baby Sweaters
Bath Robes
Blankets, Comfortables
Screenes to fill
Trimmed Hats-nice line
Perfumes—all kinds
White Skirts—new line
Flannelette Night Gowns
Fancy Goods of all kinds
Fancy China—big line
Fancy back and side combs
Silk Umbrellas
See the 1.00, 2.00 and 3.00 Umbrellas
Belts—all kinds.

Handkerchiefs.

Always acceptable. Our line is pleasing many. See the 15, 25 and 50 cent embroideried line for ladies'—the 15, 25, 45 and 50 cent line for men. Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs 5 cents each.

Special Coat Sale.

Bargains for you. All new goods. See them. Also a lot of suits at reduced prices.

Counterpanes

Make useful gifts. See our line for single and double beds.

Furs, Furs.

Always a nice gift. Our line will please you, All kinds.

Fancy China.

Special prices in a lot of china.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

FENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

PHOTOS

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartman's Store)

BLOOMSBURG PA.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

C.A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D.C.

HE CHINESE AND FAN-TAN

'olice Confess Inability to Suppress the Game

\ DEALER'S EXPERTNESS

n Informer, if Discovered, is Generally Killed and Quietly Disposed of —The Chinaman Allows Himself a Fixed Amount for Gambling—Always Quits When He is Winner.

"From a Chinese viewpoint," says Governor Johnson in the St. Louis Republic, "fan-tan isn't such a bad ort of a game. It is to the Chinese hat poker is to the Americans. Fanan, however, is different from poker. believe there is such a thing as scince in a poker game. Fan-tan is a uess.

The dealer, by the way, is a remarkable sort of a fellow. If he could evote his energies and abilities to ome legitimate line of business he ight prove a wonder. With a deft and and a keen and alert eye, the ealer in a fan-tan game watches the lay of thirty, forty or fifty men, and is his duty to see that the house oesn't lose any money that belongs n the dealer's side of the table.

A long stick with a crook at the usiness end of it is the only device ecessary to the employment of a an-tan dealer. On the table, when he play begins, there are 500 or 600 rdinary buttons, such as one sees on coat or a shirt. They have differnt sorts of buttons in China, but ny button will serve the purpose. he Chinamen in St. Louis use, as a ule, an ordinary pearl button, hich is purchased in the dry goods ouses.

When the game begins the buttons are placed in an immense ack, and the players gather round the table. Sometimes there re so many players that the men and around the table three or four eep.

The game begun, the first bets are id. The players may bet against he dealer or bet among themselves. makes no difference to the dealer, s the house, by the rules of the ame, gets 10 per cent. on all winings made on the side.

As a starter the dealer throws the ong hooked stick into the pile of uttons, and by his deftness extracts our. He is supposed to take away our buttons each time. He must be ift and clever to do this, but therein lies the secret of the fan-tan ealer's trade. If he couldn't draw our buttons each time he wouldn't e a good dealer. Occasionally he isses and only draws three. The en around the table gamble their oney, even, on the dealer's chances f being accurate.

"A dollar that he doesn't draw our," some Chinaman will shout, nly he shouts in Chinese. Another hinaman will cover the dollar. If he dealer draws four the Chinaman ho covered the bet wins the money. One can't figure any percentage or or against the bettor in a wager this sort. Each man takes a hance.

Then interest in a fan-tan game es in the result after the buttons re drawn. Every important bet is ade on the finish. If the player ets on an even result he wins, proided that at the finish there are our or two buttons for the dealer to aw. If he bets odd he wins in the vent that one or three buttons reain. He gets even money for these ets.

There are other ways of betting. or instance, the player can lay his oney on No. 1. This means that e bets that one button will remain n the table after the last four are rawn. In the event that only one utton remains, the men who wagred their money on Nos. 2 and 3 se their bets.

If the last four buttons drawn by he dealer clear the board every one ho had his money on the odds ses.

If the dealer in a fan-tan game ere as slow as the ordinary man ight be the game would lag and be ery uninteresting. But the dealer orks with tremendous speed. He an reduce a pile of 500 or 600 buttons within the space of five minutes. Drawing down the buttons our at a time, he goes like the ind, the players the while keeping p an ear-splitting conversation in hinese that would make the speculators on the stock exchange turn reen with envy.

Once the pile is diminished, the uttons are shuffled and stacked and nother play begins.

The fan-tan operators frequently hange their base of operations. In his way they outwit the police, who ould never discover them if it were ot for a few Chinamen who occaionally tip the police as to the location of the game.

The Chinamen hate a tell-tale, especially one of their own race.

The Chinaman, even in playing American games, is a better gambler han the American. The Chinaman, n the first place, has more confidence in his judgment and, better than that, he has sense enough to quit when he is winner. No American ever had sense enough to quit winner.

"Ye Must Be Born Again."

Jesus Christ will not be satisfied to get for His kingdom the respectable, the churchgoing, the praying folk. He comes to seek and to save the lost. He is after the sheep on the mountain; the coin mislaid; the prodigal and the fallen one. He means to have the mining camps, and the saloons, and the dives, and the slums.

HOW UNCLE SAM MAKES GUNS.

Little Secrecy in the Work—Final Testing of the Rifles.

Our very young government began manufacturing guns at Springfield back in 1791, and has been at it, on practically the same sites, ever since. Early in the nineteenth century the "water shops" were started, nearer the river than the main arsenal, for forging the heavier pieces, and as the "water shops" they are known to this day.

In the two places 1,800 men are employed, and 1,000 magazine rifles, can be turned out in a day. If there were any extraordinary pressure, necessitating double shifts, or even two and a half shifts, as in war time, the output would be correspondingly greater.

Up to 1892 the rifle known as the Springfield was the regulation gun used in the army. At that time a change was made to the Krag-Jorgensen, which was manufactured at Springfield continuously from that date to within the past year or so. Now a new model has superseded the Krag-Jorgensen. It is officially known as the United States rifle of 1903, and is supposed to incorporate all the best features of the most improved army rifles the world over.

There is no particular necessity for secrecy in the manufacture of small arms. Any government can easily get specimens of those made in other countries. Col. Phipps, the commanding officer at Springfield, secures foreign made rifles and has the experts at the armory take them to pieces and report on the details of their construction.

Of course other countries do the same with our rifles, so that there is not much danger of spies at Springfield; or, rather, not much of an excuse for spying. Nevertheless, permits to visit the armory are not issued to foreigners, and the law requires that every employee shall be a citizen of the United States.

Exceptions, of course, are sometimes made to the rule against admitting foreigners. Some time ago a number of Japanese visited the arsenal in a sort of "continued story" manner. The first one had a special request to study up the subject of gun stocks. The second was interested in the barrel. Another was investigating the magazine; and so on. By the time the continued story was concluded the Japs had studied the whole gun, "lock, stock and barrel."

One of the results was that the Japanese have been buying quantities of American black walnut for gunstocks. Because of its greater density black walnut is the preferred wood everywhere for this purpose, but the American product is not as good as the European.

The employees are not under military discipline of any sort. One would expect to find the place heavily guarded; for no particular reason, of course, since no one is likely to try to lug off a case of rifles. Still, the ordinary civilian would not be surprised to find a soldier camped down at every door and peering watchfully from every window.

It is therefore a surprise to find that there are exactly forty-three soldiers stationed there. A sentry at each gate seemed perfectly adequate for the protection of a lot of rifles—which nobody wants.

To guard against imperfections every gun made at Springfield is fired five times. A charge one and a half times the usual one is used, in order to develop possible seams, formed by a blow hole drawn out in the making of the barrel. An enclosure, 600 by 60 feet in size, serves as a range, where all guns are tested as to their aim, a process known as targeting. Expert marksmen are constantly employed at this work.

The firing quality of a rifle is somewhat variable; depending on the cartridge, the atmosphere and the man behind the gun. All guns shoot better in warm weather than in cold, owing to the effect of heat on the explosive force of powder. A temperature of more than 70 degrees rapidly increases the initial velocity of a discharged bullet, while lower temperatures as rapidly decrease it. The question of temperature, therefore, directly affects the vertical accuracy of a gun; a loss, for instance, of a velocity of 80 feet per second requiring a higher aim than what might be called the normal one.

As for the man behind the gun, one may sight a thirty-second of an inch higher in the V than another; a scarcely appreciable distance to the ordinary gunner himself, but in rifles of the present length of range, enough to cause them to fall short or to overshoot.

New French Bullet.

Important improvements have been made in the arms and ammunition of the French infantry soldier, and a new cartridge is issued which combines many new features. This cartridge is absolutely smokeless, not even giving the small puff observed with the discharge of the present cartridges, while its bullet is a cigar-shaped cylinder of bronze. This revolves with a speed of 3,600 turns per second during its flight, and at 800 yards it will have sufficient power to penetrate a mass equivalent in bulk and resistance to six men standing behind one another. This new cartridge is fired from the Lebel rifle, which is thus brought into the front rank of military weapons.—Harper's Weekly.

The Russo-Japanese war has so raised the price of camphor that a substitute is being sought for.

ART OF CIRCULAR MAILING

No Longer Done By a Hit or Miss Method

SECURING THE NAMES

City Directory is Advertisers' Last Resort—Large Concerns Make a Special Business of Furnishing Names — Few Industries Have Grown So Fast in a Short Time.

How are advertising letters made to strike home so accurately? In ways altogether simple and logical when you know them.

To make his advertisement hit cleanly, the advertiser begins with your name and address. That is the key to his whole system—getting you on his mailing list in your proper classification.

The business of securing names and addresses is now carried on separately by large concerns, that furnish to advertisers lists of any sort desired, from one including 250,000 farmers west of the Mississippi River to another enumerating 1,000 persons in a given State who have automobiles.

Do you wish to advertise baby carriages to families with babies? The advertising list concern will sell you the names and addresses of 10,000 families in a certain city who have children under two years of age incomes over $5,000.

Are you a maker of artificial limbs? Every day he will furnish you a list of persons throughout the country who have lost arms or legs.

Are you in the musical line? You can have lists of persons anywhere who play any sort of instrument, from the gently plinking mandolin to the strenuous bass drum.

Such lists are obtained in various ways. To get 250,000 farmers in a certain territory the address specialists usually go to county tax lists, where names and addresses are accurate and complete. At such a source it is also possible to grade the names according to income, estimates being made by the amount of property on which each person pays taxes.

Among lists of this character you can purchase the names and addresses of 125,000 retail grocers, 121,000 physicians, 25,000 flour mills, or any other general classification desired.

Advertisers are regular readers of certain information in newspapers, such as deaths, births, marriages, accidents. Every birth means a cent or two to the list concern, which forwards it to a baby food manufacturer.

Five cents is paid by a manufacturer of artificial eyes for every report of the loss of an eye. Even deaths are a matter of traffic, for families bereaved are canvassed by the maker of memorial cards. Some advertisers put names of this character away for a year, until the expenses attendant upon a death have been met by the family, and then approach the survivors with a proposition to erect a monument.

It is easier to get lists of persons who own pianos, stoves, organs, etc., or who play certain musical instruments. The advertisers employ children during school vacations, paying them for filling out blanks with correct names and addresses of families in their own towns, giving name of piano, make of stove and number, musical inclinations, number and ages of children, etc.

Purchase any sort of article by mail these days and your name becomes a valuable commodity to be sold to other mail order houses, being rated largely according to the nature and amount of your purchase. In this accurate classification of people according to property, occupation, personal tastes and family, therefore, it is at once apparent that the old method of blindly sending out circulars to names in city directory is a hit and miss proceeding and wasteful.

Mail advertisers have also gone far in the art of mailing circulars. Formerly they were dumped into the post office whenever ready to be sent, with little regard for the time circulars would be put into the addressees' hands. But now the arrival of an advertisement is carefully timed by the discriminating.

Monday is a day universally avoided, for everybody receives the biggest mail of the week that day, and all advertisements are sorted out rapidly and cast into the dreaded waste basket. Tuesday, it has been found by careful experiment the country over, is the day when everybody receives the lightest mail of the week. So the advertiser plans to have his proposition arrive on that day, preferably along in the afternoon when probably there is no other mail for the recipient.

Wednesday is also a light day. Thursday is heavier. Friday is heavier still. Saturday is almost as heavy as Monday.

Formerly there were many skilful ways of disguising mail advertisements, but none of them was really deceptive. Therefore it is now thought best frankly to send a circular for what it is, and many advertisers discard envelopes entirely, employing mailing cards so attractive that no one will care to throw them aside without a glance.

Nearly two hundred millions of dollars of property is destroyed by fire annually in the United States.

Violets were worn by the partisans of the French empire in compliment to Napoleon, sometimes called "Father Violet."

DESTRUCTIVE HAWKS.

The Most Bloodthirsty Kill for the Mere "Sport."

Every one will admit that hawks kill birds. Thirty-four observers consider them seriously destructive. It is to be noted, however, that, as in the case of the fox, the chief evidence is given by gunners. Nevertheless, it is probably true that, after man, the great bird destroyer, birds are among the greatest enemies of birds. No other animals can pursue birds through the air. No other can follow them in their vast migrations, discover them so far off, or overtake and strike them so quickly. We must, then, look among rapacious birds themselves for some of the most potent checks to bird increase.

The bald eagle feeds mainly on fish and has little effect on the numbers of other birds. The red-tailed hawk is not now generally common. The red-shouldered hawk seldom kills birds or poultry, but, living largely on field mice, is believed to be a friend to the farmer; but the goshawk, duck hawk, Cooper hawk and sharp-shinned hawk are all bird slayers. Of these four the Cooper and sharp-shinned hawks, being the most common, are most destructive. The duck hawk kills, like the cat, for the sake of killing. It pursues its prey on the wing, rapidly overtaking swift-flying ducks. Mr. C. E. Bailey reports seeing a duck hawk overtake and strike three teal in succession and then fly off, leaving its victim lying on the water. Fortunately this hawk is rather rare in Massachusetts.

The goshawk is here occasionally in winter, but the Cooper hawk breeds here and is still common, locally if not generally. This bird, which is sometimes known as the partridge hawk or chicken hawk is a feathered pirate. Swift, keen and daring, it is the terror of both birds and poultry. It is the one bird of all others to neutralize the local efforts of the bird protectionist. It is particularly obnoxious to the farmer, for, having once tasted chicken, it continues its forays until it is shot or the chickens shut up. It will sometimes kill full-grown fowls, but probably cannot carry them away. Its keen eye detects the mother bird sitting on the nest. At one swoop it snatches bird, nest, eggs and all in its powerful talons; or it spies the nestlings and picks them up as food for its own young. Conspicuous songsters, like the brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, rose-breasted grosbeak and scarlet tanager, are swept from their perches while in full song by this bold marauder and borne to its ravening brood.

Even the crafty bluejay does not always escape. As one of these hawks sweeps into a clearing and strikes its prey every bird song becomes hushed. In a moment sparrows, warblers, thrushes, titmice—all the loquacious musical throng—find cover or crouch motionless in their hiding places in silent terror. Grim death has been among them, and it is long before they dare resume their activities. The sharp-shinned hawk is a miniature of the Cooper hawk, although perhaps a trifle slimmer in build. It is widely known as the chicken hawk, and is strong and swift. It is nearly as dangerous to birds as its larger and stronger congener. It breeds here, feeds its young on birds, and will kill birds as large as a jay. It is often mobbed by jays, but not infrequently strikes one of its tormentors, when all the rest fly off, leaving the hawk to finish its victim.

Probably most of the birds now killed by hawks in Massachusetts are struck down by these two species. Sometimes in the fall these birds may be seen in great numbers migrating south. Mr. W. S. Perry estimates that he saw at least 1,000, mostly sharp-shinned and Cooper hawks, going south on October 10, 1892. He watched them flying all day. He estimates that each bird will eat on the average two small birds each day, or seven hundred each year. At that estimate the 1,000 hawks which came within the range of his vision would eat 700,000 birds a year. I regard these two birds and the goshawk as the only hawks that should be shot by gunners, most others being a positive benefit, or so rare as to do little harm.

The pigeon hawk, also a bird hawk, is not common, and the sparrowhawk feeds chiefly on insects. The broad-winged hawk seldom kills birds, and the marsh hawk feeds mainly on mammals in most localities.—Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

Money Recovered From a Fish.

The following story comes from Paris: Like Polycrates, a local magnate of the Vosges has recovered his property from the inside of a fish. He has not, however, thrown it away to propitiate the gods, and is quite content to have it back again. A fisherman on the lake of Garardmer caught a fine pike, weighing something like 32 pounds. He sold it to the chief hotel of the place. In the kitchen the fish, on being cleaned, was found to contain a small purse, in which was $35 in gold. The cook notified the hotel proprietor, who remembered that the local magnate in question, who had been in the house only the week before, had accidentally dropped his purse while out on the lake for a row. The property thus recovered has been returned to its owner, who mentioned the purse. —Fishing Gazette.

Only about one person in 100 lives to the age of 65, one-half dying before reaching the age of 16.

No joy or pleasure on this earth quite equals that which comes into the home when baby arrives. Who can describe the happiness of man and woman, joined in wedlock, as they look upon the fragile, delicate mite that is blood of their blood

and flesh of their flesh? And who can depict the hopelessness and dejection that hover about the home where the wife is incapable of becoming a mother? Barrenness proceeds from some derangement of the distinctly feminine organs. Many of the common ailments known as "female troubles" cause it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription overcomes barrenness by stamping out diseases of women, and by healing and curing ulceration. It tones up the system, stops drains, and restores strength. During gestation it modifies morning sickness, gives elasticity to the overstrained parts concerned, makes the hour of baby's coming short and almost painless, and gives wonderful recuperative power to the patient. By making the mother strong and cheerful, it makes the little one healthy, vigorous and good natured. Insist upon the medicine dealer giving you Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when you ask for it. Substitutes are often dangerous.

Mrs. James W. Blacker, of 629 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wonders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby."

For 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, you can get a free copy of that celebrated doctor book, the Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, illustrated. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

No Free Passes.

The Penn'a railroad has knocked out the free pass with a solar plexus blow. Of all the persons affected by this important order it will be felt most keenly by the hundreds of politicians, big and little, who have year in and year out received large numbers of passes for the purpose of pleasing their constituents and to obtain votes in support of election each time they came forward for public office. While officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad decline to discuss the order in detail it is known that it was issued to dissolve the "friendly" relations that have existed between Mayors, members of Councils police officers and even the village constable who chased the vagrant from an open box car standing on the only side track within the territory over which he kept a watchful eye.

Members of the state Legislatures will feel the order keenly, for ever since railroads have operated they received term and trip passes for themselves and their constituents.

An officer of the Pennsylvania road in discussing the order said:

"Such a mandate was to be expected. It will be carried out in its fullest meaning. It is known that President Cassatt favors railroad rate legislation, and, naturally, he would be the first person to assist in any movement intended to abolish all forms of rebating or making any kind of concession. The railroad is amply able to pay for all it obtains, and it is only fair that every person should be willing to pay for it in return. There is nothing to be said in addition to the announcement made, and there is nothing to be taken from it other than the distinct meaning it conveys.—*Ex.*

To Revive Wilted Roses

Wilted roses seemingly fit only for the rubbish heap may be completely revived and freshened. Put the stems of the roses in a tumbler of water, and then place the tumbler and roses in a vessel of sufficient size to allow the entire boquet to be covered. Cover the vessel tightly and leave undisturbed for twenty-four hours. By that time the roses will be found all fresh and invigorated as if just plucked from the bushes, with every petal covered with artificial dew. Wilted lettuce may also be freshened and kept in excellent condition for weeks if treated in the same way.

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☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

THE UNITED STATES PRISONER.

Men Converse With Callmates and Allowed Other Liberties.

There is nothing inhuman in the treatment of United States prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails belonging to the government. Punishment is far lighter than most men think it ought to be, and if a prisoner half way behaves himself he is better cared for and more kindly treated than he would be outside the great stone walls.

Despite the fact that average cost per day to feed a prisoner is 11 cents the daily bill of fare is far above that found in many thousands of homes in every State in the country. It equals that of the workingman's home. The cheapness is due wholly to the fact that the government raises much of its own vegetables and some of its meat, and that the work is all done by prisoners.

In most penitentiaries the cook is a salaried officer, while all those under him are convicts except the prison baker. The cook receives from the steward and storekeeper all the provisions for cooking in sufficient time to prepare them thoroughly, and one of the strict provisions is that the food shall be carefully prepared. He is required to reject any food that is not wholesome, and is sustained when he does so. He is responsible for the discipline in the kitchen, and must see that it is kept in the best sanitary condition.

No prisoner entitled to food is prevented from getting as much as he wants. All prisoners are seated in one dining hall. Their positions must be erect, their arms folded and their eyes to the front until the signal is given to commence eating. Strict silence must be observed during the meal. Staring at visitors, talking or laughing or gazing about are forbidden. Eating or drinking before or after the bell sounds, using vinegar in the drinking water or putting meat on the table are prohibited.

A man who wants more food makes his wants known to the many waiters by signals—if bread, holding up the right hand; if coffee or water, hold up a cup; if meat, a fork; if soup, a spoon; if vegetables, a knife. If it is necessary to speak to an officer about the food or service the left hand is held up and the officer goes forward and listens to what is said.

Wastefulness in food is prohibited, and a prisoner is required to prevent the waiter placing more food on his plate than he can eat. At the conclusion of the meal pieces of bread must be left on the left side of the plate and knives, forks and spoons on the right side.

When a prisoner is admitted to a penitentiary he is handed the printed rules and regulations. He is informed that by observing and obeying them he can make a good record as a prisoner, secure parole and other privileges and the shortening of his sentence.

The first requirement is that a prisoner shall obey the orders of officers without reply or argument. The next is to be quiet everywhere and at all times. There must be no talking to a fellow-prisoner while in line or marching, at meals, in the chapel or at work, except when permission is given by an officer or guard. The same rules apply to free persons. Insolence, profanity, obscenity are not tolerated. If a man has a cellmate he can talk to him, but in low tones. Men in other cells must not be talked to, and whistling singing or other noises are forbidden.

The person, bedding, clothes, cell and library books of a prisoner must be kept clean, and no pictures or writing are allowed upon the walls. Working in undershirt is prohibited. A man found in the wrong cell is punished, and no man can have in his cell either money, jewelry, postage stamps or valuables, not even stationery, pencils, pens, etc., unless furnished by the officers on writing day. Tools or weapons are forbidden in cells or concealed on the person. This includes a knife, against which the rules are unusually strict.

Prisoners are required not to be insolent or rowdy in walk, manner or gestures, and are forbidden to unnecessarily jostle or brush against another prisoner with the intention of annoying him or provoking him to anger. Making faces or gestures as insults will not be tolerated, and all sorts of tricks are frowned upon. In talking with an officer or guard the prisoner must use the title "Mr.," with "Sir" sprinkled in between. This must be at two paces distant, and a man must not walk in between two guards or officers who are talking.—St. Louis Republic.

Pickled Posts and Poles.

"Preservation of wood is becoming more general every year," said O. Chanute, who has put in a number of railroad tie pickling plants throughout the country.

They are even extending this pickling business to fence posts and telegraph and telephone poles. It works out well in both of these. In the pickling of ties, the railroads are using a great many of the softer woods, those which ordinarily wouldn't last more than two or three years. By the treatment of chemicals, though, their life is extended to at least ten years. The movement first had its origin about 1880, when attention was called by the government that there was becoming a scarcity of timber in various sections of the country.—Kansas City Journal.

The height of folly and the depth of despair are not so far apart as they sound.

OLD HEROES IN THE ABBEY.

Irving the Sixth Actor to Receive the Honor of Burial There.

The service in that storied place was so glorious an honor for that king of the stage—so complete and satisfactory an ending of a high-minded, unselfish career! Not even at a coronation, with splendors of color, had the Abbey seemed so grand a temple as on that bright morning with the mists of sunlight streaming through the south transept windows and toning up the austere simplicity of the gray arches. Sir Henry Irving was a great stage manager who had gone beyond Garrick in devising decorative settings for masterpieces of the drama, but never had he contrived anything approaching in impressiveness and grandeur the scenic effect of this funeral service in the Abbey.

Irving was the sixth actor to receive the honor of burial in the Abbey itself. Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Bracegirdle's rival in comedy, instead of being shut out of the sanctuary, as I am afraid I stated carelessly in a previous letter, was buried there with unwonted pomp in the south aisle of the nave. In addition to Garrick and Mrs. Oldfield, three actors of minor importance were interred there. One was Barton Booth, a Westminster boy, who had played the part of the ghost in "Hamlet" and had achieved success as Cato. Mrs. Hannah Pritchard was buried there eleven years before Garrick's death, and John Henderson, a tragedian and comedian, six years after the great pageant when Dr. Johnson tearfully left his "Davey" in the Poet's Corner. A small group of actors had already been buried in the cloisters. Garrick's rival, Barry, was interred in the north walk of the cloisters, and his wife, Annie Crawford, an actress of power in tragic parts, was subsequently laid to rest in the same grave. Samuel Foote had been buried in the west walk two years before Garrick's death. Near Barry's grave was the resting place of Mrs. Cibber, Colley Cibber's daughter-in-law, who had sung contralto parts in Handel's oratorios and had also enacted Ophelia with weird fascination. With Betterton, Bess Saunderson and Mrs. Bracegirdle in the east walk, the cloisters may be said to be haunted with the memories of actors. Nearly all these actors were buried by torchlight, and most of them quietly and without pomp. As precedent survives, albeit in altered form, in Westminster, candles were burned all night while Irving's ashes were in St. Faith's Chapel, and were flaring before the altar during the Abbey service. The nobler tradition of Garrick's funeral was also fully honored. Painters, men of letters and all the worthies of the day were in the Abbey when the friend of Dr. Johnson and of Sir Joshua Reynolds was buried. So it was with Irving when a grave was found for him beside Garrick.

POWDERED TEA.

As Good As, if Not Better Than, the Whole Leaf.

History tells us that when coffee was first brought to the cities of western Europe the first makers of it were Turks. They roasted and ground the berries and served the liquor as it is served to this day, grits and all. We still drink coffee as we drank it then, with this difference, that we mostly omit the grits and drink an infusion instead of a decoction. It was not so with tea. No Chinaman was imported with the first pound of tea to teach us how to make and drink it. The consequence has been that we have never drunk tea in the Chinese way—that is, as a simple infusion.

At first, there seems to have been great doubt as to how to deal with the new herb. It is even said that it was sometimes boiled, with salt and butter, and served up as a sort of spinach. The old phrase, "a dish of tea," seems to bear out this legend. Finally it came to be settled that the most wholesome and pleasant way to treat the tea leaf was to make it into a kind of sweet soup, with sugar and milk or cream. I have personal knowledge of no country in Europe but one where tea is used as in China—Portugal, which got its knowledge of tea making from a province of China, with which, at that time, no other nation of Europe was in contact.

It was while traveling on horseback with a guide in the wilder parts of Portugal, away from the shops and inns, where we had perforce to make experiments in the most economical use of the ounces of tea and coffee that we could afford to carry with us, that we hit upon a discovery. Having no milk, we drank our tea, as most Portuguese drink theirs, as a simple infusion, steaming hot, and sweetened with sugar.

I remembered to have read, I believe in the travels of the Abbe Huc, that when the Chinese desire to be thrifty in the use of the finer and more expensive teas they grind the leaf to powder and use less for the infusion. We found that tea could be ground in a coffee mill as easily as coffee; that tea made with the powder is as good as or better than when made with the whole leaf, and that the power, as it naturally would, goes further than the tea leaf."—London Times.

Poor Man.

Mrs. Henpeck—I see that Judge Knox granted an injunction against a young man whose family don't want him to marry.

Mr. Henpeck—I wish my family had been as thoughtful of me.

TALES OF HEROISM.

The Japanese-Russian War Supplies Many New Ones.

A writer in "Je Sais Tout" has collected a number of stories of modest bravery during the Russo-Japanese war. An officer of Cossacks offered to carry a despatch which ten horsemen had already failed to get through. The general remarked bitterly that the effort was useless. "The others have failed," the officer insisted, "because they travelled on horseback. I shall go under my horse." "Under my horse?" The General was astonished; but this is a prudent way of riding very popular with Circassians when they wish to surprise anyone. The offer was finally accepted. He received the commandon, said his prayers, bade good by to his men, and started off in the middle of the night, strapped face downward underneath the horse, which he guided by means of the bridle through the forelegs. The Japanese whistled to what they thought was a riderless horse. But the animal, egged on by blows from the officer's heels, accomplished the journey of twenty-five to thirty-five miles in safety. Stranger still, the officer accomplished the return journey on the following night. His comrades applauded him, and the general rewarded him with a lengthy embrace.

A bugler named Volkoff, a baker from the Ukraine, heard his general asking for a volunteer to report upon a Japanese position. He offered himself and was accepted. He disguised himself as a Chinaman, for in Manchuria everything is done in borrowed clothing. It is a very theatrical country. Whoever desires to obtain anything disguises himself, and nearly always as a Chinaman, which invokes the anger of both armies against the Celestials. Now we see a clean-shaven Volkoff, wearing a pigtail and a sordid blue dress, "borrowed" from the dirtiest Chinaman of the neighborhood. He has now become a little Chinese merchant. He sells disgusting little bitter nuts, or bread as hard as stones, or little birds in cages. He carries out the mission with which the general has entrusted him, mixes with Chinamen who are gaping stupidly at the advance guards of the Japanese, and he is returning to camp full of delight when he meets a patrol of six of the enemy's cavalry. The officer questions him in Chinese. Volkoff feels that he is lost; he answers with some incomprehensible gibberish to gain time. Orders are given that he shall be searched. This is the psychological moment. In an instant Volkoff has fired two shots with his revolver and killed two horsemen. With a third he brings down the officer. The other Japanese hesitated. Volkoff empties his revolver on the lot, jumps upon the officer's horse, and returns at full gallop toward the Russian lines. The Japanese fire upon him, but he is already far off and makes good his escape. Unfortunately he is now exposed to another fire—that of his comrades, who do not know what to make of this unexpected horseman. Volkoff dismounts, waves his arms, shouts with all his strength. At last the firing ceases. An hour later Volkoff is reporting to his general who presents him with the horse of the officer and all its trappings.

The story of some Jewish musicians is perhaps the most dramatic of all. During the battle of Tueng-Tchan the Pope Chtcherbakofsky raised aloft a cross, the sacred symbol of the victory of the spirit, and went off to die at the head of troops. The band was playing and the sound of the trumpets mingled with the terrible thunder of the wild fusillade. The dying and wounded musicians kept falling (the orchestra was almost exclusively composed of Jews); but their comrades (Jews also) went on playing, and only the interruption of some note indicated that another musician had fallen, struck by a bullet or mutilated by the explosion of a shell. Half these braves had already been struck when the heroic priest let his arms fall. The bullets had not spared him either, and the golden cross no longer pointed out to the troops the sacred object of their sacrifice. Is the priest dead? Not yet. One minute passes. The cross glistens once more. The Jewish musicians are supporting the arms of the enfeebled Pope. They continue to support him until all three are struck down. And during several minutes this extraordinary spectacle is beheld; Jews lifting up the Christian Pope, falling with him, other Jews lifting up the cross itself, the rallying symbol for the advance. What a strong irony! But the poor fellows were not going to embark upon a controversy about Christian dogmas, and they continued to exhibit the cross until they were mown down in their turn. This Pope with the unpronounceable name, Chtcherbakofsky, was a hero. But these unknown Jewish musicians who supported him were not less heroic.

The Kind She Wanted.

The provision dealer looked at Mrs. Newlywed as if he thought she were a victim of temporary insanity. "Did you say you wanted a—a lean chicken, ma'am?" he faltered.

"Certainly I did," and the young woman's expression took on added dignity. "Neither Mr. Newlywed nor I ever eat chicken fat. It is extremely distatseful to both of us, and I see no occasion for paying for what we do not like."—Youth's Companion.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are annually spent in advertising. Patent medicine companies spend $1,000,000 a year.

THE FEMALE RAFFLES.

Woman Jewel Thief a Dreaded Criminal—Tricks of the Trade.

"Betwixt the stupidity and forgetfulness of the women who own jewels and the cunning of the thieves who try to steal them the Police Department has a pretty hard time," said a clever detective recently. "Women forget where they put their jewels, and I have known them to hide them where no self-respecting thief ever would think of looking for them. No small percentage of the reported jewel robberies simply resolve themselves into a plain case of forgetfulness on the part of the owner, who has stowed the gems away in some outlandish nook or cranny and allowed the occurrence to slip her mind. Then the Detective Bureau is torn upside down in the effort to find them. I am afraid you would doubt my well-established reputation for veracity, if I were to tell you the queer places where we have found jewels supposed to have been stolen.

"But the thieves, after all, are the ones that exercise the cunning. And let me say right here that I think the cleverest criminal in the world is the American woman jewelry thief. In the first place the foreigners can't stand the 'gaff.' They give up and squeal or confess. Your American female thief keeps her nerve. Moreover, she has daring to carry out a plan, and the schemes she devises will keep any detective chief awake o' nights. American men are clever enough, goodness knows, but they are not in it with the women. These women are up on every detail of their crimes. They even know the law. They can tell what sentences they will get if they are convicted. They can try their own cases as well as their attorneys.

"I suppose you have heard of Annie Gleason. She was one of the cleverest thieves that ever made away with jewelry. She is doing time now out West, but when she was dressed up she was as fine a looking woman as you will see anywhere. She had a long criminal record in this country, but her cleverest job was pulled off in England.

"She went into one of the large jewelry shops of London one day and asked to see some pearl necklaces. As she was a handsome woman and elegantly dressed, the salesman trotted out his best. He was still farther impressed when his prepossessing prospective customer stated that she was the daughter of a wealthy American mine owner and was stopping at the time at the town house of one of the nobility. She looked over the collection and finally picked out a necklace that was valued at $100,000. She said she would not take it with her that day, but would decide either on that or another rope of pearls she had admired.

"Annie came back in a few days, and she was ready for business. So skilled was her eye that she had been able to give orders for almost exact duplication of the necklace she had said she wanted to buy. The salesman again brought forth his treasures. He had to show a few more this time, and while he had three or four necklaces spread on the showcase Annie distracted his attention, quickly substituted an imitation necklace for the real one and stuck the genuine one into a lump of wax she had quietly placed on the under side of the showcase. The salesman had not noticed what she had done. The duplication was so nearly perfect that he detected nothing wrong about the bogus article.

"Of course, Annie gradually lost interest in that necklace. However, she told the salesman to send another one that she admired around to the address she gave, but she was not there when it arrived. Meantime her confederate, a bank thief, now doing time for a crime committed in Baltimore, proceeded to finish the job. He entered the shop, slipped his hand under the showcase and raked off the necklace, wax and all. The strange part of it all is that the London jewelers never discovered the theft until months afterward, and the necklace was around Annie's neck when she was arrested for another crime out there in Chicago."—St. Louis Republic.

The Other One.

A story is told of a police magistrate in Cincinnati who, having an extraordinary amount of business one morning, was disposing of his cases at the rate of some two or three a minute, with great exactness and dignity, being, as is usual in police courts, judge, jury and lawyer all in one.

To one rather refractory witness his Honor said, "I am to understand that you readily recognize this handkerchief as the one taken from you?"

"Yes, Your Honor."

"How do you know it is yours?" peremptorily demanded his Honor.

"I recognize it at once because of its peculiar design."

"You must be aware, sir," declared the magistrate, oracularly, as he drew a similar handkerchief from his own pocket, "that there are others like it."

"True enough," was the unexpected reply. "I had two stolen!"—Harper's Weekly.

A sample of British War Office brain was furnished by a recent order that all hore rugs at the Cape of Good Hope were to be given into store in August. Of course, August at the Cape is equivalent to December in England.

The people who don't go to church can't expect to keep up with the gossip of the neighborhood.

INGENIOUS TRICKS OF THIEVES.

Not Always Successful in Securing Immunity From Arrest.

A very slight thing will often cause the arrest of a thief. For instance, the operations of a pickpocket on the top of an omnibus in Tottenham Court road, London, were clearly seen by a policeman sitting behind him. This was the case, although the man was "covered" by a newspaper. The policeman saw the theft reflected in the shop window passed by the vehicle and as a result the pickpocket obtained six months imprisonment.

A very ingenious trick employed by poachers is that of leaving an end of a candle burning in a saucer of water in the bedroom. This usually is so arranged that the candle will sputter out at about 10 o'clock, just as if it had been extinguished and the man retired for the night. This ruse is often employed by poachers who discover that the keepers are watching the house for signs of the poacher leaving. In many cases the gamekeeper does not discover that the candle could go out without any human agency.

A very curious course was adopted by a Burnley man who had illicitly entered a dwelling house while the inmates were shopping. He was seen by a woman who lived across the way. The man, seeing that he was noticed, leaned on the wall with surprising nonchalance, and looked up into the sky, as though seeing if there were any signs of the abatement of a heavy shower. The woman asked what he wanted, but the housebreaker totally disregarded the question. He simply remarked: "It is raining hard." However, he was arrested some little time after.

Houses have been broken into in broad daylight in Shrewsbury during the absence of the householders. A considerable amount of jewelry and money was taken from one house, from which two men were seen to leave by the front door. They were clever enough to raise their hats as though bowing to somebody at the window of the house.

Sometimes the police are not so clever as they might be. Four men determined to rob a Fulham tavern a short time ago, and the police laid a trap for them. At night a detective inspector and constables occupied the house, but, absurd as it may seem, they forgot to turn out the lights. The burglars duly arrived at 2 o'clock, but they found the place ablaze with lights, and also noticed one of the watchers peering out of the front door. Therefore the wise burglars withdrew and decided not to proceed further in the adventure. The men returned, however, a week later, and this time they were captured.

The police wished to arrest two men who were lying in the hold of a barge off Brentford. Accordingly the officers asked the men to "Come up and be arrested," but the thieves instead of complying, returned the cordial counter invitation to the police to "Come down and join them." Naturally, this was not easy, for the sergeant commanding the besiegers had recourse to a very simple but ingenious stratagem. He noticed that the men below had kindled a fire, so he told one of the men to fetch him a tile. The sergeant then placed the tile carefully over the barge's funnel and the investing force simply stood around carelessly in order to await developments. The suspects stayed below until they were half suffocated by smoke, when they had to stumble up on deck and surrender to the grinning besiegers.

There are two men who are well known to the police who are clever expert ladder thieves. They were recently arrested and placed in custody at Winchester. Their method is to select a house by day and make arrangements and see that there is a ladder about. In the evening they return to the house when the inhabitants are at dinner. Then they take the ladder to the back part of the premises and raise it to a first floor window. Their practice is always to work from the top part of the house. When they have made these arrangements the next thing they do is to go downstairs, wedge the door where the residents are having dinner, lock themselves in the room upstairs and ransack it.

There have been several examples lately of criminals run to earth simply by leaving finger prints upon the glass of windows. By means of finger prints the police were able to trace the burglars who stole £5,000 worth of jewelry from Conduit Street, Regent Street. The arrest in this case was effected in a very clever manner. As daylight was appearing a milkman was seen going down the street where the criminals lived. He was attired in the usual glazed hat, and carried the usual money pouch and milk bucket with cans around the side. When he arrived at the door of the criminal's house he shouted, "Milk, oh!" but the minute the door was opened he rushed in, and four other milkmen, who were disguised detectives, followed him. Together the detectives mounted the stairway to the bedroom.

In each case the man was found in bed and in one or two instances he was asleep, but was awakened.

It may be the case before long that burglars will not merely have to wear gloves, but they will have to abandon wearing trousers. A man was tried at Longton some time ago for breaking into the Old Roebuck Inn. The only evidence against him was an impression taken of the seat of his corduroy trousers. This impression corresponded exactly with an impression left in the dust on a window sill.—Pearson's Weekly.

Some Creole Recipes

Famous Southern Dishes That Appeal to All So Fortunate as to Taste Them

CORNMEAL BREAD

Rub a piece of butter the size of an egg into a pint of corn meal. Make it a batter with two eggs and some new milk. Add a spoonful of yeast. Set by the fire an hour to rise. Butter little pans, fill them and bake.

COUCHE COUCHE

Make a paste as you make for corn bread by the above recipe. Sweeten it with sugar. Instead of putting it in a pan, grease a pot with lard, and as the paste adheres to the side of the pot, scrape it off with a spoon. Continue scraping it off as soon as it adheres until the contents are all cooked. It is a nice breakfast dish.

CORN FRITTERS

Take a can of corn, stir in gradually two tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, beaten light, salt and pepper to taste. Mix all well together. Allow one tablespoonful to each fritter. Fry in boiling lard and send hot to the table. These are nice for breakfast and may be prepared the night before.

CORN OMELET

When fresh corn is not in season take one can of it, season with salt, then separate five eggs, beat the yolks until very thick, to which add one gill of cream or rich milk. After mixing well, then with a spoon stir it by degrees into the corn. Whisk the whites until stiff and dry, which stir lightly through half at a time. Have ready in a frying pan an equal quantity of lard and butter boiling hot. Then pour in the mixture and fry quickly. When done take it out of the pan, place on a heated dish and send to the table hot.

CORN PONE

Into two cupfuls of corn meal, mix one tablespoonful of sugar, scald with two cupfuls of boiling water and let stand until it swells and becomes lukewarm, then add a half ounce cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little cold water, if too stiff reduce it with warm water to a consistency sufficient to retain its form, then put it in the baking pan. Let it rise four or five hours and bake in a moderate oven until thoroughly done. Pone should be eaten fresh and warm, but it is also nice toasted, after it is a day old.

VEAL SOUP

Into four quarts of water put a three pound joint of veal, well broken, and put on the fire to boil. In a separate dish put a quarter of a pound of macaroni, with just enough water to cover it and boil until tender; then add a little butter. Finally the soup should be strained, seasoned with pepper and salt. Afterwards add the macaroni and the water in which it was boiled. It is an improvement to add one pint of cream or rich milk and celery flavor.

SOUTHERN FRICASSEE

Cut up a chicken. Dry each piece and dip in beaten egg and roll in cracker dust; season with pepper and salt and fry each piece very brown, in half butter and half lard. When well browned add one cupful of hot water, cover and simmer half an hour. Then take out the chicken and put on a platter in a warming oven; have ready a bowl of rice (cooked) put it into the frying pan in which the chicken liquid has simmered, add two tomatoes chopped fine, a chili pepper, also chopped fine. Toss all together lightly with a fork. Pile high in the center of a platter and lay around it the pieces of fried chicken; garnish with stoned olives.—*Philadelphia Press.*

NOTICE.

In Re the Application of Maier Katz, for Pardon.

To All Persons Interested:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons, at its next regular meeting at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1905, for a pardon for Maier Katz, who was convicted at No. one, December Sessions, 1905, in the Court of oyer and Terminer of Columbia County, of the crime of horse stealing, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of ten years.

WALTER SHIPMAN,
Atty. for Maier Katz.

Nov. 25, 1905. 332 Market St., Sunbury, Penn'a.

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10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. E. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone

DR. M. J. HESS
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman)
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$8,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,525,160	1,418,
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,598,915	1,021,6
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	426,
N. America, Phila.	1,000,000	9,730,689	2,364

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Bartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water, and all MODERN CONVENIENCES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1905.

SLAGLE HAD TO YIELD

As told in these columns last week, the Town Council ordered W. F. Slagle to stop work on a shed he was erecting on Market street until he obtained a permit to build. When the notice was served on him by policeman T T. Freeze, Slagle tore the notice up and informed Freeze that the Council could go to Hell, and went on with his work.

On Friday evening Mr. Slagle was arrested by Chief of Police Knorr, on a warrant issued by President of Council C. C. Yetter, and was taken before the President. Slagle continued his defiance and asked that his attorney Frank Ikeler be sent for. Judge Herring, solicitor, appeared for the town. Testimony was taken as to the character of the building, and Slagle admitted that he had no permit, and that he had sent word to Council to go where ice never forms. He also agreed to cease building until the permit was issued.

Mayor Yetter then imposed the following sentence:

"You, W. F. Slagle, having agreed to cease building the property in question until building permit is procured from Council, are fined the sum of $50 and costs, and the solicitor is directed to institute suit at once for the recovery of same, and pay same to the Town Treasurer for the Town's use."

The action taken by the Council meets with general approval, and it may serve as a warning to others not to go too fast, nor to be insulting in cases where public officials are doing their duty.

LOCAL INSTITUTE.

County Superintendent Evans has fixed the following dates and places for local teachers' institutes, which however are subject to change:

Dec. 29 and 30, Mt. Pleasant and Canby.

Jan. 4 and 5, Fishingcreek and Stillwater Borough at Stillwater.

Jan. 5 and 6, Briarcreek at North Berwick.

Jan. 11 and 12, Beaver, at Beaver Valley.

Jan. 12 and 13, Main, at Mainville.

Jan. 18 and 19, Sugarloaf, at Central.

Jan. 25 and 26, Benton Borough and Benton township, at Benton.

Jan. 26 and 27, Orangeville and Orange township, at Orangeville.

Feb. 1 and 2, Scott at Espy.

Feb. 2 and 3, Greenwood and Pine, at Rohrsburg.

Feb. 8 and 9, Jackson at Waller.

Feb. 9 and 10, Mifflin, at Mifflinville.

Feb. 15 and 16, Millville and Madison, at Jerseytown.

Feb. 22 and 23, Center at Hidlay's church.

Feb. 23 and 24, Cleveland, Franklin and Catawissa at Esther Furnace.

March 1 and 2, Hemlock and Montour at Buckhorn.

March 2 and 3, Locust and Roaring Creek at Numidia.

The Kidneys

When they are weak, torpid, or stagnant, the whole system suffers. Don't neglect them at this time, but heed the warning of the aching back, the bloated face, the sallow complexion, the urinary disorder, and begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which contains the best and safest curative substances.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Kidneys, No. 8.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

COUNCIL MEETING

A large amount of routine work was done at the council meeting Monday night. The most important matter was the bids of the two electric light companies for a contract with the town for street lighting. The bond of the Irondale company not being satisfactory in some of its provisions, it was decided to postpone the opening of the bids until the bond could be put in satisfactory shape. Tonight each company will submit their bids together with a certified check for $2000 for the faithful performance of their contract.

Frank Ikeler Esq. appeared for W. F. Slagle and asked for a building permit, and stated that he had advised Slagle to pay his fine of $50.00 recently imposed in case the permit was granted. It was decided that if he pays the fine and puts his building back in line with Supplee's the permit will be granted. Pavements and crossings received necessary attention.

SCARLET FEVER NOT REPORTED.

At the council meeting Monday night Health officer Dr. Arment stated that somebody is not reporting scarlet fever cases. He stated that there are more cases of the disease in town than is generally known, and that if the number continues to increase it may be necessary to close the schools.

He did not say whether it was the doctors or the parents who are not reporting the cases, but whichever it is, unless the law is obeyed an example ought to be made. The health of the community is of more importance than the convenience of a family which does not report for fear of quarantine, or than the business of any doctor who neglects to report his cases for fear of losing the patronage of the reported families.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

Miles Welliver's horses frightened at a train on the S. B. & B. R. R. near the Bloom Poor farm last Saturday. He turned them into a side road, and they ran into a fence throwing Welliver out and badly bruising him. The horses ran up the track to an open culvert where one of them fell through breaking its back. The other one ran up the track and was caught. Humane officer C. H. Reice, Harry Derr and I. A. Snyder drove out later in the day and Derr shot the injured horse which had been allowed to lie several hours in agony.

TO MAKE DIVORCE PUBLIC.

Luzerne County Court Will Permit No More Private Hearings.

Believing that publicity is one of the most effective means of checking the increasing tendency toward divorces, the Luzerne county court has decreed that in future all hearings in divorce cases there shall be public.

The Court will appoint six examiners to hear testimony in these cases and these men will sit regularly in an open court.

The Judges believe that the publicity will make persons give the question more consideration than they do now when they contemplate divorces, which, by the means of private hearings, have become possible to secure without the public knowing any more about them than the bare fact that proceedings are under way.

At Townsend's

Those show windows will suggest at a glance something that every man wants for a Christmas gift. Neckwear, gloves, shirts, handkerchiefs, hats, house-coats, bath robes, suit cases and every kind of gentlemen's wear is there to select from. Townsend's windows are always attractively dressed, but they are only a suggestion of the elegant stock to be found inside.

Alumni Meeting

The annual meeting of the alumni of Montour county of the Bloomsburg Normal School was held at the Montour House, Danville, on last Thursday night. About twenty were present.

Prof. J. H. Shaw, of Danville, acted as toastmaster, those responding to toasts being Dr. J. P. Welsh, Prof. J. G. Cope and Prof. C. H. Albert of Bloomsburg; Rev. N. E. Cleaver, Prof. Meginnis and County Superintendent Charles W. Derr.

At Whary's China Store.

Salad dishes from 15 cents to $2.50. Orange bowls, $2.00 to $2.50. Chocolate sets, 25 cents to $6.50. Sugar and cream sets, 25 cents to $2.50. Cereal Jars, 50 cents to $2.75 Jardiniers, 17 cents to $4.50. Bread and butter plates, from 10 cents each to $6.70 per dozen.

Fine line of hand painted china in odd pieces. 2t

DOCTORS MEET

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Medical Society was held at the Central Hotel on Tuesday. Sixteen doctors were present. After dinner the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. J. M. Vastine; First Vice President, Dr. H. V. Hower; Second Vice President, Dr. Charles Altmiller; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. R. Montgomery; Librarian, Dr. J. W. Bruner.

MISS LEVERETT RESIGNS

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Library on Monday afternoon at Col. Freeze's office, Miss Mary P. Leverett tendered her resignation as assistant librarian, a position which she has filled so acceptably for the past year or more to accept a position in the business office of the Normal School.

WHARY'S CHINA STORE

Among the many new things to be seen at Whary's China Store are Dinner sets, Tea sets, Chocolate sets, Salad dishes, Orange bowls, Cerial jars, Jardinieres, and tea cups and saucers in many designs by the dozens. 2t

Catawissa Bridge.

The work of putting in place the iron work of the Catawissa bridge across the river is now going on. It will take about two weeks to finish the first span, and the bridge will be open for travel in the spring, if nothing unforseen occurs.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Fationnl Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking room Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

4t M MILLHISEN
Cashier.

There will be an influx of college and seminary young men and women next week when the students come home for the holiday vacation. There are thirty-seven from Bloomsburg and vicinity at different institutions.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Jacob Geisinger of Forks, Pa.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dear friend and sister, Mrs. Sarah Geisinger, therefore be it

Resolved, that while we deeply mourn her loss we bow in submission to His will and say "Thy will be done."

Resolved, that we heartily bear witness to the fact, that our sister was a faithful, earnest follower of our Lord and Savour, Jesus Christ and exemplified in her daily life and associations, a true christian character, and while her death has left a vacant place in our midst, we are comforted with the thought, that she has only passed from the Church militant to the Church triumphant and her eyes do now see the "King in His beauty."

Resolved, that in the death of our sister, Zion Reformed Church has lost a faithful, consistent member, the Sunday School an active, willing helper, her husband a true and devoted companion, the children a kind and loving mother, and the community an esteemed friend and wise counselor. While we sincerely sympathize with the stricken ones we commend them to the care of Him who has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee"

Resolved, that we as followers of Christ, emulate her example, be ready as she was for every good word and work, and trust for salvation only in Him whose we are and whom we serve.

Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the County papers and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

MRS. ANNA MCHENRY,
MRS. ADDIE BOGART,
MRS. SALLIE FRITZ, } Com.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1906, by I. John Davenport, J. P. Reihl, D. Lloyd, Max Kaiser, L. B. Young, R. K. Van Horn, George W. Sterner and others under the Act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Hemlock Milling Company the character and object of which is for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, selling or otherwise disposing of flour, feed, and other commercial milling products and other materials known to the trade and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
Solicitor.

12-14-4t

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Copper & Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office at Central, Columbia County, Pa., on Monday, January 8th, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. Polls will remain open until 4 o'clock p. m.

J. P. Fritz,
12-7-5t Sec.

Cataract Removed

Dr. J. J. Brown, assisted by Dr. J. E. Shuman of Jerseytown, performed an operation on the 17 months old child of Madison Smith of near Jerseytown on Tuesday. The child was afflicted with congenital cataract. The operation was apparently a successful one, and it is expected that the child will be able to see.

Toilet sets, collar and cuff boxes, handkerchief books, nectie boxes and many other useful presents at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Moved to Worcester.

The family of Freas Hicks moved to Worcester, Mass. last week where Mr. Hicks has a fine position as manager of a gas plant.

KEEP YOURSELF IN HEALTH.

Remember this important and merciful fact: Serious diseases—even though the crisis may be sudden—always give warning of their approach. There are thousands who make a regular practice of taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy whenever they have early symptoms of possible sickness and through its prompt action are never really ill. It is a perfect cure for

All Forms of Malaria.

It cures sick headache, and corrects those conditions if the stomach which produce palpitation and heartburn. In a vast number of cases it has effected cures of the most dangerous diseases—particularly those of the kidneys and liver—where all other treatment has failed. Even those painful and dangerous maladies

Gravel and Stone,

that it was formerly deemed could only be treated by severe surgical operations, have been found to yield readily to the Favorite Remedy. If you have weakness or pain in the back over the kidneys, or if your urine is dark colored, hasten at once to arrest the progress of the disease by the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. On the slightest sign of anything wrong with the kidneys or bladder, recourse should at once be had to this medicine. The record of this preparation in curing these common but

Very Dangerous Ailments

so one of brilliant and unprecedented success. The remedy has, in several instances, cured cases in which relief has been vainly sought from the most eminent practitioners in the country.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.
$1 a bottle; 6 for $5. All druggists.

SANTA CLAUS

Will Visit Us

Monday Dec. 4th to Saturday Dec. 16th. Each day at 10 to 11 mornings; 3 to 4 afternoons.

Children with parents or guardians admitted.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hall's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

WHITE VS. C. & M. RY. CO.

[Continued from 1st page.]

gave an account of how Mrs. White entered. She came in first and was near the middle of the car and in the act of sitting down when the car started, and Mrs. White fell on the floor.

Dr. J. S. John testified that he had treated Mrs. White for chronic gastric catarrh. He said that she was not a well woman when he ceased treating her, but as well as one with her trouble could be.

Other witnesses were E. C. Fritson, manager of the Atlantic City Electric R. R.; C. W. Gerrard, manager of the Lewistown road, and W. H. Miller, manager of the Danville and Bloomsburg road, who said that the small cars are used on all electric roads.

W. W. Achenbach, Miss May Berry and Mrs. W. C. Way closed the evidence for the defence.

In rebuttal Mr. White and Dr. Butler were recalled.

This morning Mr. Sponsler for the defendant, and Mr. Sherwood for the plaintiff, each addressed the jury, and Judge Staples delivered his charge. The case is now in the hands of the jury.

P. & R. Clerical Orders For 1906.

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co. announce they will issue clerical orders to those entitled thereto for the year 1906. Applications for same may be made in the usual way at the local office at any time.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA

W. L. Douglas SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It makes the most delicious and healthful hot breads, biscuit and cake

FREE FROM ALUM, LIME OR PHOSPHATIC ACID

No other baking preparation or powder has equal leavening strength or healthful qualities

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

7-6tf

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

The Beagle Studio

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